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| 2. Contracts and other instruments connected with ferries, dues for grazing cattle on places other than canal banks, fisheries, <i>nazul</i> buildings, spontaneous products and minerals, execution of minor works not under the Public Works Department, and the supply of necessaries for depôts. | } By Collectors and Deputy Commissioners. |
| 3. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land. | |
| 4. Contracts relating to any matter falling within their ordinary jurisdiction. | |
| 5. (a) Instruments of free grant of proprietary right in land. | } By a Secretary to Government and by Deputy Commissioners. |
| (b) Instruments whereby property is mortgaged to the Government as security for a loan. | |
| (c) Instruments of exchange of land | |
| 6. Contracts for the supply of clothing, etc., for the police. | By the Inspector-General of Police. |
| 7. Contracts for the supply of articles for use in jails or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails. | By the Inspector-General of Prisons. |
| 8. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances. | By the authorities granting the advances. |
| 9. Contracts and other instruments connected with the lease of land for the purposes of agricultural experiments and demonstration. | } By gazetted officers of the Agricultural Department. |
| 10. Contracts entered into by commission agents, Co-operative Societies, Unions and grain dealers for the sale of grain and other seeds on behalf of the Agricultural Department. | |
| 11. Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with the Department of Public Instruction. | By the Director of Public Instruction. |
| 12. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with Technical and Industrial Schools, leases of land in charge of the Director of Industries to Industrial firms, and documents connected with the grant of loans under the Punjab Industrial Loans Act, 1923 (Act I of 1923). | By the Director of Industries. |
| 13. Contracts and instruments relating to matters connected with the administration of forest and the business of the Forest Department, including leases of land, but not contracts relating to the purchase or sale or permanent acquisition of land, provided that the value or amount involved does not exceed Rs. 2,000. | By all Divisional Forest Officers in the Punjab. |
| 14. Contracts and instruments relating to matters connected with the administration of forests and the business of the Forest Department including leases of land, but not contracts relating to the purchase or sale or permanent acquisition of land, provided that the value or amount involved does not exceed Rs. 50,000. | By Chief Conservator of Forests and all Conservators of Forests in the Punjab. |

S.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Burma, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

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| 1. Contracts, etc., relating to matters connected with their Departments other than contracts the execution of which has been specially reserved for the local Government. | By all Heads of Departments and such of their subordinates as have been empowered by the local Government in this behalf to such extent and within such limits as may have been prescribed by notification in the Burma Gazette or otherwise. |
| 2. Contracts, etc., relating to any matter falling within their jurisdiction in which they are authorized to pass orders which are final, subject to appeal and revision. | By Deputy Commissioners, Sub-divisional Officers and Township Officers, Collectors and Assistant Collectors. |
| 3. In the case of other instruments. | By a Secretary to Government. |

T.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the Central Provinces, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. In the case of the Governor in Council—

All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 8. By a Secretary to Government.

2. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land. By Deputy Commissioners.

3. Contracts relating to any matter falling within their ordinary jurisdiction. By Deputy Commissioners.

4. Contracts for the supply of kit accoutrements and other articles for the Police Department. By the Inspector-General of Police.

5. Contracts and other instruments for the purchase, supply, conveyance or carriage of building materials and and the provision of labour for execution of minor works not under the Public Works Department. By the District Superintendent of Police.

6. Security bonds for the due performance and completion of minor works. By the District Superintendent of Police.

7. Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with their respective Department. By all Heads of Departments.

8. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances. By the authorities granting the advances.

U.—In the territories under the administration of the Government of Assam, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. In the case of the Governor in Council—

All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 9. By a Secretary to Government.

2. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease of land—

(a) If the lease be permanent ... By Deputy Commissioners.

(b) If otherwise ... By settlement Officers, Deputy Commissioners, and Subdivisional Officer.

3. (a) Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the hire or purchase of land or buildings, or with the sale of Government land, or with the lease or sale of Government buildings, or with prospecting and exploring licenses and mining leases. By Deputy Commissioners.

(b) Contracts, instruments, and engagements specified above, when the value or amount of such contract, instrument or engagement does not exceed Rs. 500. By Assistant Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers.

4. Contracts and other instruments not included in article 3 in matters connected with the lease of ferries, fisheries, and other benefits arising out of land. By Deputy Commissioners and Subdivisional Officers.

5. Contracts for the supply of articles required for the use of any Department or for the sale of articles produced or manufactured by the Department, and other instruments connected with the administration of the Department. By the Head of the Department.

6. Contracts and other instruments not included in article 3 for the sale, purchase, supply, carriage or conveyance of stores and building materials and for the provision of labour and for the execution of Public Works not executed by the Public Works Department and such like engagement. By Deputy Commissioners.

7. Contracts for the supply of articles procured in the local markets for hospitals, lunatic asylums, etc. By the local medical officers in charge of such hospitals, asylums, etc.

8. Deeds, contracts, and instruments relating to Salt Revenue. By Deputy Commissioners.

9. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances. By the authorities granting the advances.

V. In the case of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg—

As regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified. By his Secretary.

W. In the case of the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 7. By the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioners.

2. Contracts and other instruments for the supply of stores, clothing, etc. By Heads of Departments concerned.

3. Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with their respective Departments. By all Heads of Departments.

4. Contracts and other instruments connected with the lease or sale of land, or whereby land is mortgaged to Government in security for a loan; and contracts and instruments relating to any matter falling within their ordinary jurisdiction, including the execution of civil works not under the Public Works Department. By Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.

5. Stanads—

(a) containing or conferring exemption from payment of land revenue,
(b) containing or conferring any pension or grant of money connected with the land revenue,
(c) contracts and instruments relating to any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Settlement Department. } By the Revenue Commissioner.

6. Agreements for the recovery of advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, and the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884. By District Officers.

7. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances. By the authorities granting the advances.

X. In the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. In the case of the Chief Commissioner—

All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 5 and 7 and 8. By the Chief Commissioner.

2. Contracts and other instruments connected with ferries, dues for grazing cattle on places other than canal banks, fisheries, *nazul* buildings, spontaneous products and minerals, execution of minor works not under the Public Works Department, and the supply of necessities for depôts.

3. Contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the lease or sale of land.

4. Contracts relating to any matter falling within his ordinary jurisdiction.

5. (a) Instruments of free grant of proprietary right in land.

(b) Instruments whereby property is mortgaged to the Government as security for a loan.

(c) Instruments of exchange of land.

} By the Deputy Commissioner.

6. *Contracts for the supply of clothing, etc., for the police. By the Chief Commissioner.
7. Contracts for the supply of articles for use in jails, or regarding the sale of articles manufactured in jails. By the Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.
8. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances. By the authorities granting the advances.

Y.—In British Baluchistan and the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, as regard contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

1. All deeds and instruments relating to matters other than those specified in heads 2 to 6. By the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner.
2. Contracts and other instruments for the supply of stores, clothing, etc. By Heads of Departments concerned.
3. Contracts and other instruments relating to matters connected with their respective departments (including mining leases). By all Heads of Departments.
4. Contracts and other instruments connected with the lease or sale of land, other than mining leases, or whereby land is mortgaged to Government in security for a loan, and contracts and instruments relating to any matter falling within their ordinary jurisdiction, including the execution of civil works not under the Public Works Department. By Political Agents and Deputy Commissioners.
5. Sanads—
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| (a) containing or conferring exemption from payment of land revenue, | } By the Revenue Commissioner. |
| (b) containing or confirming any pension or grant of money connected with the land revenue, | |
| (c) contracts and instruments relating to any matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Settlement Department. | |
6. Contracts and other instruments relating to house building advances. By the authorities granting the advances.

Z.—In the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as regards contracts, etc., not hereinbefore specified—

All deeds, contracts and other instruments in matters connected with the grant of lands and the administration and working of forests and with the business of the Forest Department in the Andamans generally. By the Chief Commissioner.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations* and the several departments† of the Government of India, for information and guidance (and for communication to the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan); and that it may be also published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

* Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, North-West Frontier Province and Delhi.

† Foreign, Army, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce and Industry, Railway, Legislative, Finance, Finance (Military Finance) and Education.

() To Foreign Department only.

H. WHEELER,

Secretary to the Government of India.

J. M. DUNNETT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st October 1926.

No. F.-18/33/26.—The following resolution made by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the concurrence of the majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 22nd day of September 1926, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In that portion of Schedule I to the said Rules which applies to the Indian Police Service, for the entries in the third column relating to the years of service specified below, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

					Rs.
17th	...	...	...	...	1,000
		Efficiency Bar.			
18th	...	...	...	...	1,050
19th	...	...	...	...	1,050
20th	...	...	...	...	1,100
21st	...	...	...	...	1,100

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

RESOLUTION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 23rd October 1926.

No. 336/C. (2).—The following circular letter to certain Local Governments No. 336-C (2), dated the 15th October 1926, is published for general information:—

I am directed to refer to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 18, dated the 11th March 1924, No. 59, dated the 12th February 1924, No. 13118-A., dated the 29th November 1923, No. 194-L-I. A. (Eccl.), dated the 4th March 1924, No. 1098, dated the 11th January 1924, No. 422-D-23, dated the 4th December 1923, No. 7012-2804-III, dated the 21st November 1923, regarding the Indian Church Measure. When this correspondence took place, the negotiations regarding the Measure were in a preliminary stage. It is true that the conception of the scheme dates back for many years. But it was not until 1922 that the Metropolitan was in a position formally to approach the Government of India. His proposals were embodied in a rough draft of the Measure, but the Government of India did not subject that draft to any detailed examination. They contented themselves with expressing their general sympathy with the object in view, and they informed the Metropolitan that before they could recommend the proposals for the support of the Secretary of State for India, they must be satisfied that the Measure commended itself to the Anglican community of India as a whole. And their object in consulting local Governments was merely to obtain a preliminary and tentative expression of opinion on the principle of the proposals and the object with which they had been formulated. As the result of this action on the part of the Government of India, the Diocesan Councils were consulted during the course of the year 1923, and with two exceptions they pronounced themselves in favour of the draft Measure. The majority of local Governments also took a favourable view, though some criticism was directed against certain of the provisions, and the only two local Governments which found themselves unable to approve of the proposals, expressed their sympathy with the object in view. In these circumstances, the Government of India felt justified in subjecting the proposals to detailed examination, and the last two years have been occupied in negotiations regarding the draft Measure both in India and in England. As the result of these negotiations, certain provisional conclusions have been reached by the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India on the one hand and the Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay as representing the Provincial Council of the Church on the other, and the Government of India now desire to have the views of the Government of on these conclusions. They are embodied in the documents forwarded with this letter as Appendices I, II and III. Appendix I is a statement of the principles which it is proposed to embody in a Bill to be presented to Parliament, Appendix II is a statement of the principles which it is proposed to embody in a measure to be introduced into the National Assembly of the Church of England, and Appendix III is a draft of the Rules which it is proposed to frame under the rule-making clause of the Bill, in the event of that Bill being accepted by Parliament. Certain details of the proposals contained in Appendix I and certain of the draft Rules are still under discussion. But the points at issue are not of major importance, and it is thought that the documents forwarded with this letter indicate sufficiently clearly the lines on which it is proposed to proceed and that they afford a suitable basis of discussion.

2. I am first to explain briefly what the general object of the proposed legislation is. It is to dissolve the legal union between the Church of England in India and the Church of England. The present position is that the Church of England in India is, in the eyes of the law, merely a part of the Church of England. It is bound by the ecclesiastical law of England; it can make no laws for itself; and it has no powers of self-government. Under section 115 of the Government of India Act, the Metropolitan is 'subject to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury,' and the Bishops of the more important Sees in India are appointed by the Crown on the advice of the Secretary of State for India. These arrangements for the government of the Church of England in India date back to the Acts of 1813 and 1833. Then the Church consisted almost entirely of British people temporarily resident in India, and was in actual fact the Church of England in India. Now the position has changed. British people temporarily resident in India form only a comparatively small proportion of the Church in India, and the existing régime is out of harmony with modern conditions. Moreover, it is full of legal anomalies and difficulties. Thus, while under the Government of India Act the Metropolitan is subject to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury, no machinery exists by which these powers of superintendence can be exercised, and they have not been exercised within living memory. It is claimed, therefore, that the Church in India should now be given the right to make its own laws, and that it is time that it should become an autonomous Church, no longer merely a part of the Church of England, but independent of, though in communion with, that Church. There is, moreover, a deeper and more fundamental reason for separation. The claim is made that it is entirely in harmony with the genius of the Church of England that the daughter Church, of India should develop into an autonomous Regional Church. For the Church of England has consistently maintained the principle that "local National

Churches should exist within the Catholic Church, and should have power so to settle their own affairs as to give that expression to Catholic truth which is natural to their country and people". The Government of India recognise that these are legitimate aspirations, and they are confident that Local Governments will take the same view.

3. But the problem how to give effect to this object has proved to be one of great difficulty. The Government of India incur considerable expenditure in respect of the Church of England in India. They maintain an establishment of Chaplains, they make grants in aid of other Clergy, and they keep up places of worship. It is common ground that for a long time the Indian Church will not be able to dispense with assistance of this kind. Its resources will not enable it to do so. Nor again has it ever been the intention of the Government of India that the institution of an autonomous Indian Church should imply the discontinuance of this assistance. Ever since British rule began in India Chaplains and Churches have been maintained for the benefit primarily of British-born servants of the Crown who are members of the Church of England. It is true that in recent years the Government of India have felt it necessary to reduce the number of Chaplains and to restrict, as far as may be, their ecclesiastical expenditure. But this policy has no connection whatever with the Indian Church Measure, and it may be taken that as a matter of policy and long practice the Government of India will continue to appoint Chaplains belonging to the Church of England to minister primarily to British-born servants of the Crown in India and that they will continue to maintain a sufficient number of Churches. One of the main difficulties in the case, therefore, has been the problem how to graft on to legislation primarily intended to place the Church in India in an independent position provisions which will secure the continuance of the system whereby Chaplains belonging to the Church of England and paid by the Government of India will be sent out to minister in the Indian Church. The documents appended to this letter show how it is proposed to solve this problem. It will be seen that at the same time an attempt has been made also to solve another difficult problem, namely, how the interests of members of the Church of England resident in India in general and of the British army in India and British-born servants of the Crown who are members of that Church in particular can best be safeguarded. This is a consideration which throughout the negotiations has been prominently in the mind of the Government of India. For clearly a special responsibility lies on them in respect of British troops and British-born servants of the Crown in India. It is primarily for their benefit that Chaplains and Churches are and will continue to be, maintained. It is not impossible, however unlikely it may be, that the Indian Church may develop on lines that will prove uncongenial to them, and the Government of India have regarded it as their duty as well as their right to insist that this contingency, remote though it may be, should be provided for before they could agree to the institution of the legislation necessary for the constitution of an autonomous Indian Church. They desire to add that the difficulties to which allusion has just been made have also been recognised by the Metropolitan, and their acknowledgments are due to him, to the Bishop of Bombay and to the other Bishops for their cordial co-operation in the search for a satisfactory solution.

4. I am now to give a concise exposition of the legislation which is contemplated. It is proposed to proceed partly by means of an Indian Church Measure to be passed under the procedure provided by the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, and partly by means of a Bill which will be submitted to Parliament in the ordinary way. The Measure and the Bill will be complementary one to the other. The Measure will confine itself to the main ecclesiastical object in view, namely, the severance of the legal connection between the Church of England and the Church of England in India, and the conferment on the latter, under the name of the Indian Church, of the power to govern itself. The Bill will repeal sections 115, 117, 118, 119, 120 and 121 of the Government of India Act, and will deal with the relations between the Indian Church and the Government of India and with the property of the Church. It is not thought necessary to explain at length why it is proposed to legislate partly by means of a Measure and partly by means of a Bill. This is primarily a question of procedure, and it is perhaps sufficient to say that the Secretary of State in Council has decided in consultation with his legal advisers that the appropriate method is to proceed in the above way. Care of course will be taken to ensure that both enactments come simultaneously into practical effect, and with this object in view it is proposed that the date of severance, that is the date on which the legal connection between the Church of England and the Church of England in India will be dissolved, should be a day to be fixed by the Governor General in Council not less than two years and not more than three years after the coming into operation of the Measure and the Bill. Under the draft Measure, as from the date of severance, the Metropolitan will cease to be subject to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury; it will no longer be necessary to obtain a Royal Mandate for the consecration of a Bishop for a charge in India; and the Indian Church will have power to frame rules, in such manner as may seem appropriate for its own good government and for the general management of its property and affairs. The Bill is more complicated. For the purposes of this letter, the most important provisions are those numbered 4 and 5 in Appendix I read with the definitions of 'Maintained Church' and 'Chaplains,' but it is necessary first to deal briefly with certain legal consequences which will follow, as from the date of severance, from the passing of the Bill into law. As has already been mentioned,

one of these legal consequences is that certain sections of the Government of India Act will be repealed, and the arrangements which it is proposed to make in respect of Church property are also important. Much of the property of the Church is now held by the Bishops and Archdeacons as corporations sole. These corporations sole will be dissolved, and it is proposed that with certain stated exceptions the property of the Church should be held either by Indian Church Trustees or by Diocesan Trust Associations registered either under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or under the Indian Companies Act, 1913. The latter Act has recently been amended so as to enable Associations formed for religious purposes to be registered under section 26. It is also possible that as the result of the Bill passing into law, some existing trusts may fail, and accordingly provision will be made in the Bill to enable new trust schemes to be settled. Some of the results of the repeal of sections 115 and 117 to 121 of the Government of India Act have already been mentioned, and it is necessary only to add that as soon as these sections are repealed, the Government of India will no longer be required by statute to pay the salaries of Bishops and Archdeacons of the Indian Church other than those in office on the date of severance. At the same time, the Bishops of the Indian Church will exercise episcopal supervision over Chaplains appointed by the Secretary of State, and the Archdeacons will also do much work for Government in respect of Maintained Churches and cemeteries, and there will be nothing to prevent the Government of India from making payment for such services. The Metropolitan indeed has already suggested that lump annual payments should be made to the Indian Church on this account, and the question is under separate consideration. For the rest, the Bill will expressly authorise the continuance of the existing practice whereby the Government of India maintains an establishment of Chaplains, makes grants in aid of other Clergy, and keeps up places of public worship. It is not proposed to repeal sections 122 and 123 of the Government of India Act and the Bill, therefore, will not affect such expenditure as is now incurred in respect of the Church of Scotland and other Christian Churches. A passing reference may be made to the proposal numbered 3 in Appendix I. Doubts of a very technical character have been expressed whether sentences of consecration hitherto pronounced in respect of the Churches of the Church of England in India are valid, and it is proposed that the opportunity afforded by this Bill should be taken once and for all to remove these doubts.

5. I am now to revert to the important question of safeguards. The Government of India have already referred in general terms to the fears which have been expressed in certain quarters that the Indian Church, if placed in a position of independence of the Church of England, may develop on lines uncongenial to members of the Church of England resident in India. In so far as Articles of Faith are concerned, effective safeguards will be embodied in the Constitution of the Indian Church. A preliminary draft of this Constitution* has already been drawn up, and I am to forward a copy of it, as revised up to December 1924, for the information of the Government of..... Part I contains a series of Preliminary Declarations concerning the principles accepted by the Indian Church as governing its Constitution. The first of these Declarations formally accepts, on behalf of the Indian Church, the faith of the one Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of which the Church of England is also a part, and the terms of this Declaration can be altered only in accordance with the procedure prescribed by Part (a) of Preliminary Declaration 19. It will be seen that a change can be made only with such deliberation and such general consent that the danger of any divergence from the faith of the Church of England is so remote as to be almost negligible. Nevertheless *ex majore cautela* provision has been made for the contingency in the draft Bill, and the Bill sets out the consequences that will ensue if at any future time the Archbishop of Canterbury should certify that the Indian Church has ceased to be in communion with the Church of England. In that event, the Government of India will be at liberty to resume all Maintained Churches whether consecrated or not, and the Church of England will be at liberty to re-enter India and resume possession of those Churches.

6. It is obvious, however, that this procedure can be adopted only in the event of what has been described as an ecclesiastical cataclysm, and the Government of India are aware that the apprehensions which are felt centre chiefly round what may be termed matters of practice. In particular, fears have been expressed lest members of the Church of England temporarily resident in India may be deprived of the use in Churches of the English Books of Common Prayer. Here again safeguards have been provided partly in the Bill and partly in the Constitution of the Church. It has already been explained, that one of the difficulties of the case has been now best to incorporate in legislation primarily intended to place the Indian Church in an independent position, provisions which will secure the continuance of the system whereby the Secretary of State sends out Chaplains to minister in India, and places of public worship are maintained at the public expense. This difficulty has been met by authorising the Secretary of State and the Government of India in the Bill to maintain Churches and to keep up an establishment of Chaplains. Churches so maintained will be called "Maintained Churches" and a list of such Churches will be shown in a schedule to the Bill. A clause in the Bill will also empower the Governor-General in Council, with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State and with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, to frame rules relating to these Churches and Chaplains, and it is proposed that such

* Not published.

statutory safeguards as are thought to be necessary should be included in these rules. A preliminary draft of the rules has already been drawn up in consultation with the Bishops of Calcutta and Bombay and is reproduced in Appendix III to this letter. Special attention is invited to Rules 5, 10, 11 and 15. Under Rule 5 every "Chaplain (as defined in the Bill) will have the right to use the Book of Common Prayer whether he is ministering in a Maintained Church or elsewhere to a congregation which includes members of the Church of England temporarily resident in India. Rules 10 to 12 deal with the liability of Government to keep Maintained Churches in repair. They do not impose on the Government any liability beyond what it accepts at present, and Rule 11 provides a means whereby Churches which it is not desired to keep in repair at the cost of the State may be removed from the list of Maintained Churches. Under Rule 15, the Churches from time to time entered in the list of Maintained Churches shall be available for the services of the Church of England as contained in any Book of Common Prayer from time to time authorised in England. Thus the principal safeguards provided by the Bill will be that wherever there are Chaplains appointed by the Secretary of State or wherever there are Maintained Churches, the continuance of the services of the Church of England is secured by Statutory Rules. The list of Maintained Churches will include the great majority of Churches where members of the Church of England temporarily resident in India worship in any considerable numbers, and it is thought that the Rules should remove all reasonable apprehensions.

7. Before proceeding further, the Government of India desire to explain the form of the proposed rule-making clause. It is of course unusual that the law should require that rules framed by the Governor General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State must obtain the concurrence of a third party. Originally it was intended that the subject-matter of the Rules should be embodied in a statement of intentions which would have only moral, not legal, force, but it was eventually decided that the agreement which had already been arrived at with the Church should be embodied in Statutory Rules. On the other hand, the Bishops, while they were willing and indeed anxious to give all reasonable protection to British congregations, contended that the freedom to be given to the Indian Church should not be impaired by legislative restrictions imposed on it from outside. The form of the proposed clause, therefore, was decided on, after careful consideration, as the best way of reconciling these two conflicting considerations. The Bill itself is of so unusual a character that the precedent is not likely to prove inconvenient, nor is the clause likely to prove inconvenient in practice. As has already been explained, a provisional agreement has already been reached as to the first draft of the rules to be issued under the clause, and the intention is that before the Bill is passed, the Rules will have been settled as a completed scheme. It is not expected that they will subsequently undergo any frequent or material changes.

8. Rule 25 deals with episcopal supervision. The Indian Church will provide episcopal supervision for Chaplains and episcopal ministrations for congregations worshipping in Maintained Churches. In this connection, however, Rule 26, which has been inserted with special reference to British troops in India, is important. Experience may show hereafter that other arrangements for the episcopal supervision of Chaplains ministering to the troops are desirable. For instance, it may be thought advisable that a Chaplain General with episcopal powers should be appointed or that a Bishop should be sent out from England as a Bishop of the Indian Church to exercise episcopal supervision over Chaplains ministering to the troops. Rule 26 accordingly provides that if the Bishop of Calcutta refuses to agree to an alteration of Rule 25 in this sense, the Archbishop of Canterbury, or failing him, some other person appointed either by him or by the Governor General in Council and the Bishop of Calcutta, may be called in as arbitrator.

9. Draft Rules 27 to 29 are intended to provide a remedy in the case of breaches of the Rules by the Indian Church. The main remedy provided is a reference to arbitration in accordance with Rule 26. But in the very last resort Rule 29 provides that the Governor General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State may resume all Maintained Churches vested in the Crown. In that event the Rule states that 'such of them as are duly consecrated shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Church of England and shall be freed from any claim by the Indian Church or officials or members thereof'. The wording of this part of the Rule is still under consideration and may require alteration: as it stands at present, it is identical with that of clause 4 (3) of the Bill. At first sight it would appear, therefore, that the ultimate sanction for a breach of the Rules is precisely the same as that provided for a breach of communion between the Indian Church and the Church of England and that in the event of Rule 29 being put into operation the Church of England could re-enter India as a Church and take possession of the resumed Churches. But the Rules must be read in the light of the fundamental principle that the Church of England can re-enter India as a Church only if the Indian Church has ceased to be in communion with it. The practical result of putting Rule 29 into operation, therefore, would be that the Secretary of State would be able to introduce Army Chaplains into India, and these Chaplains would minister in military Maintained Churches. In the circumstances set up by the necessity of putting Rule 29 into operation, it would probably be also possible to arrange under Rule 26 for the special episcopal supervision of these Chaplains. As regards other Churches for which Army

Chaplains would not be available, the position would be more difficult. They would be withdrawn from the Indian Church, and would be held in trust for the purposes of the Church of England. But in view of the fundamental principle referred to above, it is doubtful whether the Archbishop of Canterbury would send out clergymen of the Church of England to minister in them.

10. This difficulty is inherent in the problem. If the Church of England can re-enter India as a Church only in the event of a breach of communion with the Church, clearly the ultimate sanction for a continued breach of the Rules by the Indian Church must be something short of re-entry by the Church of England. But the Government of India are satisfied that the continued breach of the Rules which Rule 29 contemplates is not in the least likely to occur. For the Indian Church will be bound to the Government of India by many ties, and there are many visible and invisible sanctions for the Rules. To begin with, Rule 29 itself is a considerable safeguard against any such continued breach of the Rules. For the Indian Church could not contemplate with equanimity the formal removal of many Churches in India from its control. The moral damage which it would sustain, if the Government of India were compelled to take this extreme step, would be very great. Moreover, the Church would forfeit all claim to financial assistance from Government, and in addition would alienate many of its most generous supporters. Moreover, apart from Rule 29, there are safeguards provided by the Church itself in its own Constitution. I am to refer in particular to Preliminary Declaration No. 15, to Canon I of Chapter XIII and to Canon II of Chapter XXI. One of the principles accepted by the Church as governing its constitution is that 'so long as it includes congregations of British-born people who desire the services and customs of the Church of their native land as well as others who in this country have always been accustomed to such services in the English language, it will provide that the worship in the Churches frequented by such congregations shall be, as nearly as circumstances permit, similar to that in use in the Church of England'. The Government of India understand that the Church is willing to make this Preliminary Declaration capable of alteration only by much the same procedure as that prescribed in Part (a) of Preliminary Declaration 19. Canon II of Chapter XXI again secures the use of the Book of Common Prayer in the English language not only in Maintained Churches but also in Churches 'where those congregations worship which consist wholly or predominantly of persons brought up in the Church of England or of other persons who are accustomed to the use of the Book of Common Prayer in the English language'. Finally, every Bishop before consecration will be required formally to declare his assent to the Preliminary Declarations and his willingness to be bound by the Canons and Rules of the Church. The cumulative effect of all these safeguards taken together is very great, and the Government of India are satisfied that the Rules and the Constitution of the Church between them provide every practicable safeguard against a contingency which in itself is exceedingly unlikely to occur.

11. Draft Rule 30 which provides that the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, may give five years' notice of his intention to terminate the arrangements embodied in the Rules, must also be read in the light of the observations made in the previous paragraphs. In the event of such notice being given, all military Maintained Churches may be resumed, and such Churches could then be manned by Chaplains of the Royal Army Chaplains Department. The Rule will operate in two ways. It will enable the Government of India to terminate the arrangements if they prove to be unsatisfactory, and further the mere fact that such power is reserved to the Government of India will facilitate the alteration of the Rules, if alteration is found to be necessary.

12. I am next to invite attention to the proposed clause 4 (4) of the Bill which excepts certain cathedrals from resumption of control. The clause is at present in a purely provisional form, and the arguments for and against its retention are evenly balanced. On the one hand, it might be said that as the great majority of persons attending services in these cathedrals are members of the Church of England temporarily resident in India, and since the cathedrals themselves have been regarded as embodying in a peculiar degree the connection with the Church of England, the sub-clause should be omitted from the Bill. Further, it must be remembered that this sub-clause will come into operation only in the event of a breach of communion between the Church of England and the Indian Church. If such a breach of communion occurs, therefore, it might be urged that these cathedrals should revert to the Church of England in India. On the other hand, it has been pointed out that the loss of the cathedrals would constitute the most damaging blow to the prestige of the Indian Church. The practical importance of the sub-clause is small, since in the view of the Government of India it is most unlikely that it will ever be put into operation. At the same time, I am to ask for the opinion of the Government of..... whether the sub-clause should be omitted, or alternatively whether it should be retained with the addition of the word 'Calcutta'. If the cathedrals in Bombay, Nagpur and Madras are exempt from this resumption of control, it is not easy to see why the cathedral at Calcutta should not similarly be exempt.

13. There is one more point which ought to be mentioned. In paragraph 1 above the Government of India have said that in 1923 the draft Measure was approved by all Diocesan Councils except two. The proposals were again laid before the Diocesan Councils in 1925, and then they were approved by all Diocesan Councils without exception. They were also approved by practically the unanimous vote of the Provincial

Council in January last, and it may be taken that the opinion of the Indian Church as expressed in the manner provided for by its constitution is solid in favour of the proposals. I am also to add that the proposals have received the approval and support of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

14. I am to apologise for the length of this letter. But in view of the extreme complexity of the case, the Government of India have thought it advisable to set out a full exposition of the proposals. I am now to ask that the Government of..... will examine the documents forwarded with this letter in the light of these remarks, and will let the Government of India have their views as soon as possible. The Government of India would be very grateful if the Government of..... would make it convenient to send a reply with the least possible delay. If it is finally decided to proceed with the necessary legislation, it is very desirable that this should be secured from Parliament next year; and in this event the Secretary of State is anxious to have the matter before him in final form within the next 2 or 3 months.

* * * * *

APPENDIX 1.

Statement of principles which it is proposed to embody in a Bill to be presented to Parliament.

1. In this Act:—

- The expression "Indian Church" means in respect of the period before the date of severance, the Church of England in India, and on and after that date means the Church of England in India as severed from the Church of England notwithstanding the adoption by the said Church of any other name or names.
- The expression "the Bishop of Calcutta" means the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, whether called Bishop or Archbishop or by whatever name called.
- The expression "General Council" means the body recognised as such by the Bishop of Calcutta.
- The expression "chaplain" means a clergyman in priest's orders in the Church of England or a Church in communion with the Church of England who is appointed by the Secretary of State to a chaplaincy in pursuance of his existing practice or powers.
- The expression "Maintained Church" means a church specified in the list contained in the Second Schedule to this Act as varied from time to time under the provisions of the Act or of rules made thereunder.
- The expression "date of severance" means such day not less than two years or more than three years after the coming into operation of this Act as the Governor General of India in Council at the request of the General Council shall fix.
- The expression "property subject to this Act" means all property of whatsoever kind held on behalf of or for the benefit of the Indian Church or of any diocese or dioceses or other part or parts thereof or of any person holding office in the said Church or any diocese thereof as such or for the furtherance of any religious, educational or philanthropic work in connection therewith.

Interpretation.

2. As from the date of severance—

- (i) The enactment mentioned in the first column of the First Schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the second column of the said Schedule.
- (ii) All Letters Patent of His Majesty by or under the authority of which any bishop or archdeacon has been appointed to a bishopric or archdeaconry in the Indian Church, whether issued in pursuance of an Act of Parliament or not, shall be deemed to be spent and of no effect whatsoever in law, but without prejudice to any lawful act done under the authority of such Letters Patent before the date of severance: provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to terminate the appointment of any such bishop or archdeacon or to affect any right or claim which any such bishop or archdeacon may have to any salary, pension, allowance or other payment.
- (iii) No person shall be appointed or nominated by His Majesty by virtue of any existing right of patronage, appointment or nomination to any bishopric in the Indian Church.
- (iv) Every ecclesiastical corporation of the Indian Church whether sole or aggregate shall be dissolved:

Certain events to happen as from date of severance.

Provided always that this enactment shall not apply to any corporation created under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, the Indian Companies Act, 1913, or any other Act authorising the registration or incorporation of companies now or heretofore in force.

Saving certain
rights of the
Indian Church.

3. Save as expressly provided in this Act or in rules made thereunder —

- (1) Notwithstanding any defects or informalities in the documents or proceedings it is declared and enacted that where any church or burial ground has been consecrated before the coming into operation of this Act with the approval or at the request of a competent civil authority and the site thereof was at the date of the sentence of consecration and has ever since remained vested in the Crown such consecration shall be deemed to have conferred upon the Church of England in India and upon its officials and members respectively such rights of possession, control, and user of the site and buildings (if any) as they respectively would have had if prior to the pronouncing of the sentence of consecration the site and buildings had been conveyed or assured to a person or persons to hold the same on behalf of or in trust for the Church of England in India.
- (2) The Indian Church and the officials and members thereof respectively shall have and be entitled to exercise, after the date of severance, all such rights of possession, control and user of the site and buildings (if any) of any consecrated church or burial ground as the Church of England in India and the officials and members thereof respectively had immediately prior to that date, and all references to the Church of England or the Church of England in India in any petition for or sentence of consecration or in any conveyance or declaration of dedication of the site of any such church or burial ground shall be construed as references to the Indian Church.

Resumption
of control of
Maintained
Churches.

4.—(1) If the Archbishop of Canterbury shall certify by a writing under his hand sent to the Governor General of India in Council that the Indian Church has ceased to be in communion with the Church of England, the Governor General of India in Council on receipt of such certificate shall cause the same to be published in the *Gazette of India* and shall forward a certified copy to the Bishop of Calcutta and thereupon shall be at liberty to withdraw and resume complete control of all or any Maintained Church or Churches, whether consecrated or not, and the Indian Church and the officials and members thereof respectively shall cease to have any rights therein.

(2) (i) Every such withdrawal and resumption of complete control shall be effected by not less than twelve months' notice sent to the Bishop of Calcutta and expiring at the end of a financial year of the Government of India.

(ii) No such notice shall be valid unless given before the expiration of two years from the date of the publication of the statement under the hand of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(3) Upon such withdrawal and resumption of complete control the church in question shall, if not already so vested, by virtue of such notice and without any conveyance being necessary vest in the Crown or such person or persons as the Governor General of India in Council shall appoint for an absolute estate in possession, and if duly consecrated shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Church of England, and shall be freed from any claim by the Indian Church or any officials or members thereof connected therewith.

(4) The power of withdrawal and resumption of complete control shall not (save with the consent of the Bishop of Calcutta) apply to Madras, Bombay or Nagpur Cathedrals or any church hereafter with the consent of the Governor General of India in Council constituted a Cathedral Church.

Power to
make Rules.

5. The Governor General of India in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, and, save as hereafter expressly provided, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, may make rules—

- (i) Regulating the licensing, posting, discipline, ministrations, duties, and supervision of Chaplains appointed by the Secretary of State in Council.
- (ii) Regulating the removal of churches from and the addition of churches to the list contained in the Second Schedule to this Act, and the transfer of churches from one Part or subdivision of a Part of the list to another Part or subdivision.
- (iii) Making provision for vesting any of the churches for the time being entered in that Schedule, and the goods and ornaments thereof, in the Indian Church Trustees, subject to any conditions that may be prescribed regarding the use of the churches while so vested.
- (iv) Prescribing the circumstances in which and the conditions on which any of the said churches and the goods and ornaments thereof shall cease to be so vested, and the disposal of them in that event.
- (v) Making provision for the services of the Church of England and of the Indian Church to be held in such churches, and the hours at which they shall be held.
- (vi) Making provision for the administration of the rules and practice of the Indian Church in such churches with or without modification thereof.
- (vii) Providing for the loan of such churches to other denominations, according to the practice now existing.
- (viii) Providing for any special system of supervision which may be found to be necessary of Chaplains engaged in ministering to troops.

- (ix) Making provision for referring to arbitration differences regarding or arising out of the rules, including any difference between the Governor General of India in Council and the Bishop of Calcutta as to any amendment or variation thereof, and in such case for amending or varying the rules in accordance with the award of the Arbitrator without the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta.
- (x) Prescribing the conditions on which, and the circumstances in which, the arrangements embodied in the rules may be terminated.
- (xi) Providing for any matters incidental to, or consequential on, any of the said powers, and making any supplemental provisions which may appear necessary or expedient for giving effect to such powers.

6. (1) At any time after the coming into operation of this Act the General Council may by resolution appoint such number of persons as they shall see fit (not being less than three) to represent the Indian Church and to hold property for any uses or purposes thereof, and when it is shown to the satisfaction of His Majesty the King that the said Council has appointed such persons His Majesty the King in Council may by Charter incorporate them with power to hold land without licence in mortmain under the name of the Indian Church Trustees.

Incorporation and powers of Indian Church Trustees and vesting of property.

(2) At any time after the coming into operation of this Act and before the date of severance, any corporation or corporations sole or aggregate which will be dissolved under section 2 (iv) of this Act may, by declaration in writing, vest any property subject to this Act held by it or them, severally or jointly, in any society or body of trustees duly registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and that society or body shall hold such property on the same trusts or for the same purposes on or for which the corporation or corporations held it.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder, upon the date of severance all property subject to this Act shall vest in the Indian Church Trustees, except the following, viz. :—

- (a) churches for the time being entered in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Act and the goods and ornaments of such churches ;
- (b) cemeteries except those vested in corporations dissolved by this Act ;
- (c) property held by societies or bodies of trustees duly registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or the Indian Companies Act, 1913 ;
- (d) property held by or in trust for or on behalf of any missionary or religious society or religious community of which the head office, headquarters, governing body, mother house, superior or head, as the case may be, is situated or usually resident outside India, whether or not such property is directly controlled or administered by such head office, headquarters, or governing body, mother house, superior or head ;
- (e) property held by trustees, whether corporate or unincorporate, in respect of which the trustees or a majority thereof before the date of severance shall certify by a writing under their hands sent to the Governor General in Council (who shall send a copy thereof to the Bishop of Calcutta) that they or such majority of them object to such property vesting in the Indian Church Trustees ; and
- (f) property exempted by the Governor General of India in Council from the operation of this sub-section by notification in the *Gazette of India* before the date of severance.

(4) The churchyards of consecrated churches shall vest in those persons or bodies in whom, under the provisions of this Act, the respective churches vest.

(5) At any time after the incorporation of the Indian Church Trustees any trustees, whether corporate or unincorporate, may by declaration in writing vest any property subject to this Act held by them in the Indian Church Trustees or in any diocesan society or body of trustees duly registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, or the Indian Companies Act, 1913, to be held by them or it on the same trusts, and the Indian Church Trustees may by declaration in writing vest any property subject to this Act held by them in any such diocesan society or body of trustees to be held by them or it on the same trusts.

7. Subject to the provisions of this Act and rules made thereunder, on and after the date of severance the name "Indian Church" shall be read and substituted in all grants, deeds, and other instruments relating to property subject to this Act, for any of the following terms : "United Church of England and Ireland," "Church of England," "Church of England in India," whether such terms are used with or without the addition of the words "as by law established."

Interpretation of documents.

8.—(1) (a) If at any time before the date of severance it shall be represented to the Bishop of Calcutta or to the Bishop of the diocese concerned by a majority of the trustees or the governing body of any trust in connection with any property subject to this Act, or by any persons claiming to be beneficiaries of any such trusts, that it is desirable that a scheme should be settled therefor, a tribunal consisting of the Bishop of Calcutta, the Bishop or Bishops of the diocese or dioceses concerned, and a person to be nominated by the Bishop of Calcutta shall have power, if they think fit, to settle a scheme for such trust.

Trusts.

(b) Any such scheme shall be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(c) Any trustee or person claiming to be a beneficiary of such trust may object to any such scheme by representation in writing made to the Bishop of Calcutta within three months after the publication of such scheme. Such objection shall be considered by the tribunal who shall have power to modify such scheme accordingly if they think fit, and shall republish the same (whether modified or not) in the *Gazette of India*.

(d) Any such scheme, whether modified or not, shall, subject to any decree of the Court under sub-section (2) hereof, take effect if no objections are submitted on the expiration of the time limited for objections or the date of severance, whichever is the later, or if objections are submitted on the republication of the scheme or the date of severance, whichever is the later, and on taking effect shall have the same force and effect as a scheme settled by the Court under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1) hereof the provisions of section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply to any trusts referred to in this section with the following modifications:—

(a) The Court for this purpose shall consist of (i) the Judge of the Court; (ii) two persons to be nominated by the Bishop of Calcutta; (iii) two persons to be nominated by the [plaintiff or plaintiffs] in accordance with rules to be made by the Judge of the Court.

(b) On all questions of law the decision of the Judge of the Court shall prevail; on all questions of fact or mixed fact and law the decision of the majority shall prevail. On a question whether any matter is a question of law or of fact or of mixed fact and law the decision of the Judge of the Court shall prevail.

(c) No appeal shall lie from the decision of the Court save by leave of the Judge of the Court, who shall grant such leave if he is satisfied that such appeal raises a substantial question of principle and not one of detail.

(d) Appeals from the decision of the Court shall be deemed for all purposes to be appeals from the Court sitting under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but no appeal shall lie to His Majesty in Council.

(3) Nothing in this Act shall affect the power of the Indian Legislature, with the previous approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to repeal or alter any of the provisions of this section.

Saving Rights.

9. Nothing in this Act, whether by reason of the repeal of any existing enactment or otherwise, shall (save as expressly provided) affect—

(i) The power of His Majesty or of the Secretary of State for India in Council to continue, in respect of services whether rendered before or after the date of severance to grant, allow, and pay, or cause to be paid, out of the revenues of India, to any person now or at the date of severance holding or having held any bishopric or archdeaconry in the Indian Church such salary, allowance, pension, or other payment as by virtue of any Act of Parliament His Majesty or the Secretary of State for India in Council, before the passing of this Act, was or hereafter may be authorised to grant, allow, and pay, or cause to be paid; nor any right or claim of any such person to receive such salary, allowance, pension, or other payment.

(ii) The existing right of any person who now holds or has held any bishopric or archdeaconry to any title or precedence which he would have enjoyed if this Act had not been passed.

(iii) The continuance of the existing practice of the Secretary of State for India in Council or the Governor General of India in Council, or of the Governments of the Provinces of India, with regard to providing or maintaining out of public funds churches and chapels for the use of the Indian Church.

(iv) The continuance of the existing practice of the Secretary of State for India in Council with regard to appointing, paying and granting pensions out of public funds to Chaplains to minister in Maintained Churches and to making grants-in-aid to persons other than Chaplains for ministering in Maintained Churches or elsewhere.

Act XV of 1872.

10. The Indian Christian Marriages Act, 1872, shall apply to the Indian Church on and after the date of severance in like manner in all respects as it applied to the Church of England in India before the date of severance.

Date of coming into operation.

11. This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by His Majesty in Council being the date fixed for the coming into operation of the Indian Church Measure, 192 .

Short title.

12. This Act may be cited as the Indian Church Act, 192 .

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 2 (i).

ENACTMENT REPEALED.

Short title.	Extent of repeal.
The Government of India Act.	Sections 115, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Sections 1 and 5.

LIST OF MAINTAINED CHURCHES.

Part I.

Churches vested in the Crown.

A. Military Churches.

B. Civil Churches.

Part II.

Churches not vested in the Crown.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of principles to be embodied in a Measure to be introduced into the National Assembly of the Church of England.

1. In this Measure—

The expression "Indian Church" means, in respect of the period before the date of severance, the Church of England in India, and on and after that date means the Church of England in India as severed from the Church of England notwithstanding the adoption by the said Church of any other name or names.

Interpretation

The expression "rule" includes canon, article, declaration, constitution and regulation.

The expression "the rules of the Indian Church" means the ecclesiastical law and the articles, canons, doctrines, rites, rules, discipline and ordinances of the Church of England in India existing at the date of the passing of this Measure with and subject to such modification or alteration, if any, as may after the passing of this Measure be duly made therein by the Indian Church.

The expression "Bishop of Calcutta" means the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, whether called Bishop or Archbishop or by whatever name called.

The expression "General Council" means the body recognised as such by the Bishop of Calcutta.

The expression "date of severance" means such day not less than two years or more than three years after the coming into operation of this Measure as the Governor General of India in Council at the request of the General Council shall fix.

2. Upon the date of severance the union legally existing between the Indian Church or any part thereof and the Church of England shall be dissolved and—

Dissolution of union between the Indian Church and the Church of England.

(i) The enactment mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to this Measure shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule.

(ii) The Metropolitan Bishop of the Indian Church shall cease in contemplation of law to be subject to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the obtaining of the Royal Mandate to consecrate shall not be necessary in the case of the consecration of a Bishop for a charge in India, nor shall the Bishops in Foreign Countries Act, 1841, apply to the consecration of any such Bishop, nor shall any Bishop of any Diocese in England have any jurisdiction over the Indian Church in India.

- (iii) No ecclesiastical court or official of the Indian Church shall have or exercise any coercive jurisdiction.
- (iv) No ecclesiastical law of the Indian Church shall cease to exist as law; and no proceeding by way of re-hearing or appeal from any decision, judgment, sentence, decree or other order of any ecclesiastical court or official of the Indian Church shall be entered, admitted, prosecuted, heard or determined in, by or before any of His Majesty's Courts of Justice in India or elsewhere, any Court of Commissioners Delegate in India or His Majesty in Council.
- (v) The rules of the Indian Church shall be binding on the members thereof for the time being in the same manner as if they have mutually agreed to be so bound and shall be capable of being enforced in the temporal Courts in relation to any property lawfully held on behalf of the said Church or any members thereof in the same manner and to the same extent as if such property had been expressly assured upon trust to be held on behalf of persons who should be so bound.

As in the respects particularly in this section mentioned so in all other respects the Church of England and the Indian Church shall as from the date of severance be legally severed, separate and distinct and every law and custom shall, except as in this Measure expressly provided, be interpreted and applied accordingly.

Provisions for the constitution of the Indian Church.

3.—(i) From and after the coming into operation of this Measure nothing in any Act of Parliament, law or custom shall prevent the bishops, clergy and laity of the Indian Church from holding synods, councils or assemblies, or electing representatives thereto or from framing either by themselves or by their representatives elected in such manner as they think fit, rules for the general management and good government of the Indian Church and the property and affairs thereof, whether as a whole or according to provinces or dioceses or any other areas, and the future representation of members thereof in any general, provincial or diocesan synod, council or assembly or otherwise.

(ii) The General Council shall as from the coming into operation of this Measure have authority to make, amend, or repeals rules for the general management and good government of the Indian Church and the property and affairs thereof, and further to provide, as such General Council may think fit, for the future making, after the date of severance, of rules for the general management and good government of the Indian Church and the property and affairs thereof, whether in respect to the whole of the Indian Church or according to provinces or dioceses or other areas.

(iii) Any rule of the Indian Church made by any synod, council, assembly or officer thereof shall not after the date of severance be subject to any legal limitation in respect to scope or effect (whether arising from the operation of an Act of Parliament or otherwise) other than such as would apply to the like rule if made by a voluntary association altogether distinct from the Church of England which should have come into existence on the date of severance:

Provided always that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer upon the General Council or enable it to confer upon any other person or body of persons any coercive jurisdiction without prejudice however to the operation of the law relating to obligations binding on persons who shall be deemed, in accordance with sub-section (v) of section 2 of this Measure, to have mutually agreed to be bound by any such rule.

Membership of the Indian Church, how proved.

4.—(1) If for any temporal purpose in connection with this Measure, or if in any proceedings in any temporal Court, it shall be necessary to determine whether any person is, or at any past date was, a member of the Indian Church or of any Church in communion therewith, a certificate under the hand of the Bishop of Calcutta stating that such person is or is not, or was or was not, on a named past date a member of the Indian Church or of a Church in communion therewith, shall conclusively determine the fact stated therein.

(2) A certificate purporting to be made and signed by the said Bishop shall be deemed to have been made and signed by him until the contrary be shown.

Recognition of General Council.

5.—(1) The recognition of the General Council as such by the Bishop of Calcutta shall be sufficiently proved for all purposes by an expression of that recognition in writing under the hand of such Bishop; and if any question at any future time shall arise as to whether any assembly was or was not the General Council for the purposes of this Measure, whether generally or on a particular occasion or at a particular time, such question shall be referred to the Bishop aforesaid and by him finally decided.

(2) (i) A document purporting to be a writing under this section and to be signed by the Bishop of Calcutta shall be deemed to be such and to have been made and signed by him until the contrary be shown.

(ii) No proceedings of the General Council in pursuance of this Measure shall be invalidated by any vacancy in the membership of that Council or by any defect in the qualification or election of any member thereof.

Saving rights of Bishops.

6. Nothing in this Measure or in any Act of Parliament shall prevent any person who is or has been Bishop of any diocese in India from performing episcopal functions, not extending to the exercise of jurisdiction, in any diocese or reputed diocese at the request of the Bishop thereof.

Date of coming into operation.
Short title.

7. This Measure shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by His Majesty in Council being the date fixed for the coming into operation of the Indian Church Act, 192.

8. This Measure may be cited as the Indian Church Measure, 192.

THE SCHEDULE.

Section 2 (i).

ENACTMENT REPEALED.

Session and chapter.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
15 & 16 Vict. c. 52 ...	The Colonial Bishops Act, 1852.	In section 1 the words "by virtue of such Royal Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom."

APPENDIX III.

DRAFT RULES.

(See paragraph 5 of Appendix I.)

Of Chaplains.

1. No Chaplain appointed by the Secretary of State in Council from among the Clergy of [the Church of England or any Church in communion therewith shall minister in any Maintained Church in any diocese in India unless he has obtained and holds a licence to officiate (hereinafter called a licence) from the Bishop of the diocese concerned. Every such Chaplain as a condition of obtaining such licence shall make the declarations required to be made by the Canons of the Indian Church before a licence is granted. Such licence when requested shall not be withheld except on account of the Chaplain's refusal to make any of the said declarations or for reasons for which under the law for the time being in force in England a Bishop of the Church of England may refuse to institute or admit a clergyman presented to a benefice in England (other than reasons concerning the transfer of the right of patronage). If any Bishop of the Indian Church withholds a licence for which request is made by a Chaplain either on first appointment as Chaplain or on transfer from one diocese to another, the Chaplain may appeal either to the Bishop of Calcutta or, if the Bishop of Calcutta is the Bishop who has withheld the licence, to the Bishop of Madras or the Bishop of Bombay, whichever is senior by consecration. If any such appeal is allowed, the Bishop who has withheld the licence shall thereupon grant it. Provided that a Chaplain working in India at the date of severance and holding a licence from the Bishop of his diocese shall not be required to obtain a new licence unless and until he is transferred to another diocese.
2. Every Chaplain shall be under the episcopal supervision of the Bishop whose licence he holds, and his successors.
3. No Chaplain shall undertake any work other than that of ministering to His Majesty's troops and the servants of the Crown and their families if either the Bishop or the Governor General in Council objects to his undertaking such work.
4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 5, no Chaplain shall officiate as a minister of the Indian Church except in so far as he may be authorised so to officiate in accordance with the rules for the time being of the Indian Church; nor shall any Chaplain administer or perform any sacrament, rite, ceremony, solemnisation of marriage, service or religious ministration of any kind purporting to be a sacrament, rite, ceremony, solemnisation, service or religious ministration of the Indian Church except in conformity with the rules for the time being of that Church.
5. Every Chaplain shall have the right to use the services contained in any Book of Common Prayer from time to time authorised in England when ministering in a Maintained Church or elsewhere to a congregation which includes members of the Church of England temporarily resident in India and which worships in the English language, and no Chaplain shall, by reason of exercising this right, notwithstanding anything in the constitution, Canons or Rules of the Indian Church, be liable to any ecclesiastical penalty, censure or disability whatsoever, nor shall any authority of the Indian Church hinder any Chaplain in the exercise of such right.
6. Subject to the provisions of Rule 1, Chaplains shall be posted by such person or persons as the Governor General in Council after consultation with the Bishop of Calcutta shall appoint.
7. The Governor General in Council shall facilitate the attendance of Chaplains at Diocesan Councils when summoned by the Bishops.
8. Before commencing proceedings or allowing proceedings to be commenced against any Chaplain before any Ecclesiastical Court, the Diocesan Bishop concerned shall notify the Local Government concerned of his intention so to do, and shall give the fullest consideration to any representation on the subject that may within four weeks of such notification be made to him by the Local Government.
9. Before withdrawing the licence of any Chaplain the Diocesan Bishop concerned shall communicate in confidence in such way as he thinks fit with the head of the Local Government concerned, and shall, if desired, discuss his intention privately with such head.

Of Maintained Churches.

10. The Churches entered for the time being in the Second Schedule to the Indian Church Act shall be maintained and repaired at Government expense, provided that nothing in this rule shall impose any liability on Government to repair any Church when before the passing of the Act such Church was not repaired at Government expense.

11. The Governor General in Council may remove any Church from the list contained in the Second Schedule to the Indian Church Act by agreement with the Bishop of Calcutta or by twelve months' notice expiring with the end of a financial year, provided that such notice shall not be given unless he has notified his intention to do so to the Bishop of Calcutta and allowed him a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against such removal.

12. The Governor General in Council may with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta add any Church to the list, transfer any Church from one subdivision of Part I of the list to another, or replace on the list any Church which has been removed in accordance with Rule 11, and such addition or replacement shall take effect from the beginning of a financial year.

13. The Governor General in Council shall, before the end of March in each year, send to the Bishop of Calcutta a correct list of Maintained Churches for the ensuing financial year.

14. If the Governor General in Council removes a Church from the list for the time being of Maintained Churches, such Church if at that time vested in the Crown shall vest in the Indian Church Trustees, provided that if the Governor General in Council shall so require, the Indian Church Trustees shall hold it upon the trusts following, namely:—

- (1) Upon trust to permit the services of the Church of England as contained in any Book of Common Prayer from time to time authorised in England or any of them to be performed in that Church for any congregation which includes members of the Church of England domiciled in the British Isles, (a) if a majority of the members of the congregation so domiciled or a majority of the members of the congregation worshipping in that Church in the English language desire such services, and (b) if and so long as the congregation is willing to contribute an equitable sum to be determined by the Bishop of the Diocese towards the cost of such services and towards the maintenance and repair of the Church;
- (2) Upon trust to arrange for such services to be held at such times as are convenient to the congregation:

Provided further that if during a period of seven consecutive years, which period may include any period previous to the date of severance, no service has been held in any such Church, such Church shall be held freed and absolved from the trusts (if any) above specified.

15. Subject to the provisions of these Rules the Churches from time to time entered in the list of Maintained Churches shall be available for the services of the Church of England as contained in any Book of Common Prayer from time to time authorised in England.

16. The services mentioned in Rule 15, when performed in a Maintained Church, shall be performed in such manner and according to such rules and by such persons as may be agreed as being in accordance with the practice of the Church of England by the Governor General in Council and the Bishop of Calcutta, or, failing agreement, as may be determined by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

17. Subject to the provision of Rules 15 and 21, a form of service or a form of part of a service authorised in India but not in England may be used in a Maintained Church, if the Chaplain or Minister in Charge of that Church and the Church Committee desire it.

18. (1) Forms of service authorised by the Bishop of Calcutta or the Bishop of the Diocese either (i) for special occasions at the request or with the consent of the Government of India or any Local Government or (ii) for troops at the request of the Commander-in-Chief in India, may be used in Maintained Churches either in addition to the Church of England services or in substitution therefor.

(2) Special Collects for occasions or subjects peculiar to India may, on the appropriate occasions, be either substituted for prayers in the Church of England services or be added to those services.

19. Subject to the provisions of Rule 18, no service or part of a service which is not either contained in any Book of Common Prayer from time to time authorised in England or authorised by the Indian Church shall be used in a consecrated Maintained Church except when the Church is lent to some other Church or denomination.

20. No sacrament, rite, ceremony, solemnisation of marriage, service or religious ministration of any kind purporting to be a sacrament, rite, ceremony, solemnisation, service or religious ministration of the Indian Church shall be administered or performed in any Maintained Church except in conformity with the rules for the time being of the Indian Church.

21. The services of the Church of England shall, in every Maintained Church, have the first claim to the hours of service on every Sunday and Holy Day, and the times at which they shall be held shall be those most convenient to the congregation attending the

Church of England services which are conducted in the English language in that Church. The hours shall be fixed by the Chaplain or Minister in Charge in consultation with the Church Committee, and, in the case of services for troops, the Officer commanding the station.

22. No congregation which at the date of severance had a customary right to worship in a Maintained Church shall be prevented from so doing.

23. The practice or practices followed by the Church of England in India with regard to the marriage of persons in Churches during the 20 years preceding the date of severance, including those relating to the marriage in Church of divorced persons and to marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees, shall continue to be followed in Maintained Churches unless and until they are modified by the Indian Church, but no person whose domicile is outside India shall be debarred by any rule made by the Indian Church from being married in a Maintained Church who would have been entitled to be married in such Church by the rules as followed before the date of severance.

24. The arrangements made for the loan of Churches which have been consecrated for the use of the Church of England which are in force at the date of severance shall be carried out by the Church in India unless varied by mutual consent of the Governor General in Council and the Bishop of Calcutta.

Of Episcopal Supervision and Ministrations.

25. The Indian Church shall provide episcopal supervision for Chaplains and episcopal ministrations for the congregations worshipping in Maintained Churches, and the Governor General in Council shall make such grants as he may think fit to the Church in consideration of such episcopal supervision and ministrations.

Alteration of Rules.

26. If the Bishop of Calcutta refuses to concur in an alteration of these rules proposed by the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, as regards the episcopal supervision of Chaplains ministering to troops, the Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, require the matter to be referred to arbitration of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or, if he be unwilling to act, some person appointed by him, or, if he fails to make such appointment, a person appointed by the Governor General in Council and the Bishop of Calcutta, and in the case of such reference the decision of the arbitrator shall be final.

Breaches of the Rules.

27.—(1) if it shall appear to a Local Government that any officer of the Indian Church has committed a breach of these rules, it shall report the same to the Bishop, who shall take such steps as he thinks fit to ensure their observance, and if a Local Government considers that a Bishop is permitting or himself taking action contrary to these rules, or has failed to ensure observance of the rules, the Local Government may request the Governor General in Council to bring the matter to the notice of the Bishop of Calcutta, who shall thereupon take such steps as he thinks fit to ensure the observance of the rules.

(2) In like manner the Governor General in Council may of his own motion bring any alleged breaches of the rules to the notice of the Bishop of Calcutta, who shall thereupon take such steps as he thinks fit to ensure their observance.

(3) The Governor General in Council, whether acting of his own motion or at the request of a Local Government, shall give the Bishop of Calcutta an opportunity of taking action with regard to such alleged breaches, before he proceeds to act under the next following rule.

28.—(i) If after bringing alleged breaches of these rules to the notice of the Bishop of Calcutta, the Governor General in Council shall be of opinion that such breaches continue to be committed, whether with the knowledge of the authorities of the Indian Church or through their default or neglect, or otherwise, or (ii) if he shall be of opinion that the Indian Church is so administered that the general intention of these rules is frustrated, and if, in either case, the Bishop of Calcutta differs from the opinion of the Governor General in Council, the matter or matters in question shall, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, be referred to arbitration in the manner provided by Rule 26, and the decision of the arbitrator shall be final.

29. If the arbitrator shall find that a breach of these rules has been and is being committed or that the Indian Church is so administered that the general intention of these rules is frustrated and that the default is such as to justify the Secretary of State in Council in terminating the arrangements with that Church embodied in these rules, then the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, after considering any suggestions of the arbitrator for remedying the default, may at his option either at once declare that all the Churches entered at that time in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Act shall at the expiration of twelve months from the date of the arbitrator's award vest in the Crown or such person or persons as the Governor General in Council may appoint for an absolute estate in possession, and such of them as are duly consecrated shall be held in trust for the purposes of the Church of England and shall be freed from any claim by the Indian Church or officials or members

thereof, or give notice to the Bishop of Calcutta that unless action to remedy the default is taken to his satisfaction within twelve months from the date of his notice, the Churches shall, at a date to be fixed by him after the expiry of those twelve months, vest as above provided.

Special Provision for Termination of the Arrangements embodied in these Rules by the Secretary of State.

30. The Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, may at any time give five years' notice to the Bishop of Calcutta that he intends to terminate the arrangements embodied in these rules, and in that case the Churches included at the date of the notice in Part IA of the Second Schedule to the Act shall vest forthwith on the expiration of the notice in the manner and under the conditions prescribed in Rule 29.

G. L. CORBETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

(PEACE TREATY BRANCH.)

Dated Simla, the 21st October 1926.

No. 1147 P.T.—With reference to notification No. 1115 P.T., dated the 2nd October 1926, and in supersession of the notification of the Department of Commerce, No. 229 S., dated the 23rd April 1921, Mr. W. Stather Hale, O.B.E., officiating Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) for Germany, is appointed to officiate as Administrator of Austrian Property in India, *vice* Mr. B. S. Kisch, C.I.E., I.C.S., granted leave on average pay with effect from the 22nd October 1926, or any subsequent date on which he may assume charge of the duties and until further orders.

No. 1148 P.T.—With reference to notification No. 1147 P.T., dated the 21st October 1926, and in supersession of notification No. 169, dated the 26th July 1923, Mr. W. Stather Hale, O.B.E., officiating Controller, Local Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) for Germany, and Administrator of Austrian Property in India, is appointed to officiate as Administrator of Hungarian Property in India, *vice* Mr. B. S. Kisch, C.I.E., I.C.S., granted leave on average pay with effect from the 22nd October 1926, or any subsequent date on which he may assume charge of the duties and until further orders.

W. T. M. WRIGHT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

STAMPS.

Simla, the 9th October 1926.

No. 20.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on receipts given by the officers of the Indian Postal and Telegraph Department in respect of sums paid to them by the Government as advances for the purchase of railway tickets.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 5th November 1926.

PART B.

REWARDS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1396.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers :—

Captain Bernard Eustace Luard, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

Captain Godfrey Earnest Luard, Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th October 1926.

No. 324-26-G.-4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 72D, read with section 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Bengal Legislative Council Rules, namely :—

1. After rule 10 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“10A. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the President make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) On such statement no debate shall be allowed: Provided that a member of the Government shall be entitled after the member has made his statement to make a statement pertinent thereto.”

2. After rule 12 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“12A. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in a Minister or a motion disapproving the policy of the Minister in a particular respect may be made with the consent of the President and subject to the following restrictions, namely :—

(a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon;

(b) the member asking for leave must before the commencement of the sitting of the day leave with the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to make.

(2) If the President is of opinion that the motion is in order he shall read the motion to the Council and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than 46 members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that leave is granted and that the motion will be taken on such day, not being more than ten days from the day on which leave is asked, as he may appoint. If less than 46 members rise the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council.”

3. After rule 24 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

“24A. (1) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.

(2) It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved and the decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final.”

(3) The Governor may disallow any motion or part of a motion on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government and if he does so the motion shall not be placed on the list of business.”

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 27th October 1926.

No. F.-311-26.—The following resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council is published for general information :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 96B (2) of the Government of India Act, the Secretary of State for India, with the approval of a majority of votes at a meeting of the Council of India held this 8th day of September 1926, hereby makes the following amendment to the Superior Civil Services (Revision of Pay, Passage and Pension) Rules, 1924, namely :—

In Schedule I to the said Rules, for the entry relating to the Mines Department, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

MINES DEPARTMENT.

(Monthly rates of pay for Officers of non-Asiatic domicile and for Officers of Asiatic domicile in any grade to which they were appointed after the 1st July 1926.)

Year of Service.		Basic Pay.	Sterling Overseas Pay.
		Rs.	£
1st	...	500	25
2nd	...	530	25
3rd	...	560	25
4th	...	590	25
5th	...	620	25
6th	...	650	25
7th	...	680	25
8th	...	710	30
9th	...	740	30
10th	...	770	30
11th	...	800	30
12th	...	830	30
13th	...	860	30
14th	...	890	30
15th	...	920	30
16th	...	950	30
Electric Inspector	...	950—50—1,550	30
Inspectors	...	1,250—50—1,500	30

H. G. HAIG,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).



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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st October 1926.

No. D/2745-A.—The following draft of further amendments to the Indian Securities Rules, 1920, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 27th November 1926. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

In sub-rule (2) of rule 36 of the said rules, after the words "Postmaster-General", the words "or Deputy Postmaster-General" shall be inserted, and for the words "standing in the name of" the words "held on account of" shall be substituted.

A. F. L. BRAYNE,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 6th November 1926.

No. 53.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India of any copy of a monthly Arabic journal entitled "El Islah" published at Kunst und Buchdruckerei, "Sonne", Berlin—Charlottenburg by Maulvi Barkatullah.

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st October 1926.

No. G.(B.)-6 (5).—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Boiler Regulations, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 31 of the said Act, namely :—

1. In sub-regulation (c) of regulation 4, after the word "registration" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Together with such certificate the Inspecting Authority may furnish a Memorandum of inspection book in Form I prepared in the manner prescribed by regulation 160 in respect of the inspection of the boiler [during construction and the hydraulic test applied on completion".

2. To sub-regulation (d) of regulation 4, the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"Provided that where an Inspecting Authority furnishes a certificate in Form II together with a memorandum of inspection book in Form I in accordance with sub-regulation (c), the certificates prescribed under clauses (i) and (iii) need not be furnished to the Chief Inspector when application is made for registration of the boiler. But should any question arise in respect of the fitness of the boiler for the working pressure approved by the Inspecting Authority within a period of three years from the date of their certificate, the owner shall, if requested by the Chief Inspector, obtain and furnish the original documents specified in the said clauses".

3. In regulation 151 of the said Regulations after the word 'Inspector' the following words shall be inserted, namely :—

"or Inspecting Officer"

4. In sub-regulation (a) of regulation 153 of the said Regulations, before the words "Every new boiler" the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (e) of regulation 155".

5. After sub-regulation (d) of regulation 155 of the said Regulations the following sub-regulation shall be inserted, namely :—

"(e) Where a certificate in Form II and a memorandum of inspection book in Form I are furnished by an Inspecting Authority in accordance with sub-regulation (c) of regulation 4, the Inspector shall, on receipt of an application for registration under section 7(1) of the Act, proceed to make such examination and measurement of the boiler as will satisfy him that the boiler is the one certified by the Inspecting Authority and that it has sustained no damage in transit, for which purpose he may, if he considers it necessary, subject the boiler to hydraulic test in accordance with regulation 153.

The Inspector shall, if he is satisfied with the condition of the boiler, accept the particulars and approved working pressure entered in Form I by the Inspecting Authority as if they had been ascertained and entered by himself and shall issue a provisional order to enable the boiler to be worked.

He shall make such entries in respect of his examination of the boiler in the memorandum of inspection book as may be required and shall submit the book and Inspecting Authority's certificate and drawing of the boiler with his report to the Chief Inspector as prescribed under sub-regulation (d)."

A. G. CLOW,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

AGRICULTURE.

Simla, the 26th October 1926.

No. 2041.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 15 of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the

following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Cotton Cess Rules, 1923, namely:—

After clause (5) of rule 14 of the said rules the following clause shall be added, namely:—

- (6) The Committee shall have power to take money on loan from the Imperial Bank of India against the securities held by the Bank on behalf of the Committee, upon the following conditions:—
- (a) no such loan shall be taken without the previous sanction of the Standing Finance Sub-Committee, and every document effecting such loan shall be signed by the Secretary, and be countersigned by the Vice-President or a Member of a Standing Finance Sub-Committee, and be sealed with the common seal of the Committee;
 - (b) every such loan shall be repaid within six months from the date on which it was taken;
 - (c) the total of such loans outstanding at any one time shall not exceed Rs. 50,000.

J. W. BHORE,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 5th November 1926.

No. F.-764-26.—The Honourable Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, having resigned the office of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 6th November 1926, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provision of sub-section (1) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of the High Court, to perform the duties of Chief Justice until such time as the Letters Patent of his appointment as Chief Justice which has been approved by His Majesty the King-Emperor, are issued, or until further orders.

The 8th November 1926.

No. F.-565-26.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, Kt., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave on full allowance from the 7th to the 21st November 1926, inclusive.

The 9th November 1926.

No. F.-764-26.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 6th November 1926.

J. M. DUNNETT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 12th November 1926.

PART B.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1408.—The following draft of a rule prescribing the form of annual report on cantonment administration to be made by the officer deputed under section 47 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), which the Governor General in Council proposes to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the said Act, is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th December 1926. Any objection or

suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

DRAFT RULE.

A report by the officer deputed under section 47 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), shall be made annually in the case of each cantonment to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command in the form annexed—

Form of Annual Report on Cantonment Administration to be made by the person deputed by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief the Command under section 47 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

NOTE.—This report should be compiled as a result of information obtained after a special visit paid to the cantonment for the purpose and a thorough examination conducted over several days and not from information gathered wholly at any other visit to that cantonment during the year under report.

Questions.

Answers.

SECTION I.—OFFICE ADMINISTRATION.

- (1) How does the revenue and expenditure compare with that of the previous year?
- (2) Have any special steps been taken to effect financial economy and improvements?
- (3) Have there been any large increases in expenditure? If so, what is the explanation?
- (4) What do the arrears of revenue amount to? And if the amount is abnormal what are the reasons?
- (5) In what condition are the accounts maintained?
- (6) Have you any special remarks to make with reference to the audit note?
- (7) What is the strength of the office establishment?
- (8) Is it sufficient and efficient?
- (9) What is the general condition of the records? (Make a note of any special records or class of records personally examined.)
- (10) Is the accommodation in the Cantonment office and the Board Room sufficient and suitable?
- (11) Is the office rented or does it belong to the Cantonment Authority? If the former, is the arrangement suitable?
- (12) From an inspection of the records of Committee meetings and the minutes of the Board have you any remarks to make regarding the methods of conducting the administration under the Act?

SECTION II.—GENERAL OUTDOOR ADMINISTRATION.

- (1) Have you any remarks to make regarding the general appearance of the cantonment?
- (2) With regard to *sanitation*, have you any remarks, criticisms or suggestions for improvement to offer under the heads—
 - (a) Conservancy of bazars, markets, slaughter houses and private buildings.
 - (b) The general conservancy system, including the condition of the plant in use and in stock.
 - (c) The system of sanitary supervision and inspection in detail; with particular regard to the question whether direct or indirect supervision is carried out by the Executive Officer and the Health Officer.
 - (d) The system of disposal and methods of its maintenance.

Questions.

Answers.

(3) Have you similar remarks, criticisms or suggestions to offer with regard to the maintenance of public gardens, roadsides, trees and tree tending and planting?

(4) Have you any similar remarks, criticisms or suggestions to offer with regard to street lighting, particularly the cost per lamp?

(5) Have you any similar remarks, criticisms or suggestions to offer with regard to the system of road watering?

(6) Have you any similar remarks, criticisms or suggestions to offer with regard to the maintenance of stores and workshops?

SECTION III.—MEDICAL.

(1) Have you any general remarks to make regarding the cantonment hospital or dispensary?

(2) What is the average number of patients treated—

(1) Outdoor,

(2) Indoor,

and what is the cost?

(3) How are the hospital buildings provided and maintained? Are they suitable and is the equipment and plant adequate?

(4) What is the general system for the treatment and prevention of infectious and contagious diseases including anti malarial measures?

(5) Is this system properly co-ordinated with that of the military authorities?

SECTION IV.—TAXATION.

(1) Give a statement of the taxes imposed.

(2) How does the incidence per head compare with that of the neighbouring municipality?

(3) Do you consider that taxation is adequate as compared with expenditure or have you any extensions or enhancements to suggest?

(4) How does the actual cost of conservancy services rendered compare with receipts from the Conservancy Tax levied?

SECTION V.—WATER SUPPLY.

Have you any remarks, criticisms or suggestions to offer with regard to the system in force and its cost?

SECTION VI.—FOOD SUPPLY.

(1) Have you any remarks, criticisms or suggestions to offer with regard to the system of supply of—

(a) Meat.

(b) Vegetables.

(c) Milk, ghee and butter.

(2) Is the inspection of the Health Officer adequate?

(3) Are the conditions imposed by the Cantonment Authority under section 210 of the Act properly observed?

Questions.

Answers.

SECTION VII.—ADMINISTRATION OF MILITARY LANDS.

(a) Management of land in charge of the Cantonment Authority.

(1) From an inspection of the Cantonment Authority's Land Register, Grants Register (Building sites), Grants Register (Agricultural land) and Register of licenses, are you satisfied that the system is being worked properly with due regard to the provisions of the Land Administration Rules?

(2) Are the registers neatly maintained and up to date and are the correct lease forms being used in each case?

(3) Is the necessary action being taken to develop vacant areas?

(4) What proportion of the receipts from land is now being paid to Government and is any modification in the Government share necessary in view of the finances of the cantonments and the general standard of administration?

(5) Are the maps, registers and counter-parts of leases properly protected from fire?

Part (b). Land in charge of the Military Estates Officer.

(1) What progress is being made in the preparation of the General Land Register and is it being made on the right lines, particularly with regard to the classification of land?

(2) After inspection of the other registers maintained by the Military Estates Officer are you satisfied that the procedure laid down in the Cantonment Land Administration Rules is being properly observed?

(3) Are the registers, maps and counter-parts of leases properly kept and protected against fire?

(4) Is the Military Estates Officer taking the necessary action for the development of vacant areas, the planting of trees and the management of Class "A" land entrusted to his charge?

(5) What is the revenue and expenditure shown in the Military Estates Officer's budget and have you any remarks to make in connection therewith?

(6) Where is his office located and is it suitable?

(7) What staff does he maintain and is it adequate?

SECTION VIII.—GENERAL.

(1) Have you any general remarks to make under the heads—

(a) Administration by the Cantonment Authority under the Act.

(b) Administration by the Executive Officer, Health Officer and Executive Engineer.

(c) Administration by Military Estates Officer.

(2) What is your opinion of the Executive Officer in respect of his general capacity, knowledge of his duties, initiative and activity, his relations with the cantonment residents and his fitness for working a larger cantonment, if required?

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 12th November 1926.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 42.—The services of Commander C. R. Bluett, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as officiating Port Officer, Chittagong, with effect from the 14th October 1926, *vice* Commander H. W. B. Livesay, O.B.E., Royal Indian Marine, granted leave.

E. BURDON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (CENTRAL REVENUES).

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS.

Delhi, the 13th November 1926.

No. 54.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification by the Department of Commerce, No. 1689, dated the 1st April 1922, prohibiting the taking by sea out of British India of Russian Rouble notes.

The 20th November 1926.

No. 55.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry No. 720-79, dated the 4th February 1911, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or land into British India of any of the articles named in the first column of the Schedule to this notification

from any place named in the second column of the Schedule except when covered by one of the exceptions specified in the third column of the Schedule :—

Schedule.

Articles. 1	From 2	Exception. 3
1. (a) Raw opium ...	Any Indian State or Foreign Settlement in India.	Raw opium imported, otherwise than by post,— (a) on behalf of the Government of India, (b) under an import authorisation granted by the Government of India, or (c) in accordance with any rule framed under section 5 of the Opium Act, I of 1878.
(b) Ditto ...	Any other place outside British India.	Raw opium imported, otherwise than by post, under an import authorisation granted by the Government of India.
2. Prepared opium, as defined in the Hague Opium Convention of 1912.	Any place outside British India.	No exception.
3. Coca leaves ...	Ditto ...	Importations, otherwise than by post, covered by an import authorisation granted by the local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business, or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such local Government.
4. (a) Medicinal opium ... (b) Crude cocaine and ecgonine ; (c) Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts ; (d) All preparations official and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent. of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine ; (e) All preparations containing diacetylmorphine ; (f) Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp.	Ditto ...	Importations, otherwise than by post, covered by an import authorisation granted by the local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business, or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such local Government. Importations, otherwise than by post, in transit to a place outside British India, covered by an import authorisation granted by or under the orders of the local Government within whose jurisdiction the port or place of importation is situated, such authorisations being marked "In transit".
5. Indian hemp and bhang ...	Ditto ...	Importations, otherwise than by post,— (a) on behalf of any local Government, (b) under an import authorisation granted by the local Government within whose jurisdiction the importer resides or has his place of business, or by an officer empowered in this behalf by such local Government, and (c) in accordance with any rule framed under any local Excise Act.

NOTE.—All the entries in the first column of the above Schedule except "prepared opium" and "bhanga" shall be interpreted in accordance with the definitions contained in article 1 of the Geneva Dangerous Drugs Convention of 1925. The words "National pharmacopoeia" in that article shall be interpreted to mean "British pharmacopoeia".

No. 56.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce Department No. 579, dated the 7th July 1923, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the taking by land out of British India of any of the goods specified in the annexed schedule, save under an export authorisation issued by a Local Government or Administration, or by an officer authorised in this behalf by a Local Government or Administration: Provided that no such authorisation is required in respect of drugs specified in items 2 to 7 of the schedule that are imported into British India in transit to a place outside British India, if the import authorisation covering their importation has been marked "In transit" by the authority that issued such import authorisation.

Schedule.

1. Raw opium ;
2. Medicinal opium ;
3. Crude cocaine and ecgonine ;
4. Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts ;
5. All preparations official and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0·2 per cent. of morphine or more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine ;
6. All preparations containing diacetylmorphine ;
7. Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp ; and
8. Indian hemp including charas, ganja and such bhang as includes the dried flower or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis sativa L.*

A. TOTTENHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 10th November 1926.

No. F.-3-XVI-26-C.—The Governor General is pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. T. Emerson, C.S.I., C.I.E., of his office of member of the Council of State.

The 18th November 1926.

No. F.-8-IV-26-C.—Whereas the election of the Honourable Kumar Sankar Roy Choudhuri by the East Bengal (non-Muhammadan) constituency as a member of the Council of State has been called in question by an election petition duly presented under the provisions of Part VII of the Council of State Electoral Rules by Pandit Santi Shekhareswar Ray, the Governor General is pleased, in pursuance of the provisions of rules 36 (2) and 38 of the said rules, to appoint—

1. Mr. C. Bartley, I.C.S.,
2. Mr. G. C. Sankey, I.C.S.,
3. Rai Rajendra Nath Roy Bahadur,

as Commissioners for the trial of the said petition and the said Mr. C. Bartley to be President of the Commission so constituted, and Dacca as the place where the trial of the petition shall be held.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 9th November 1926.

No. F.-758-26.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. P. Duval, C.I.E., I.C.S., at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 6th November 1926, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Walmsley, Kt., I.C.S., resigned.

The 13th November 1926.

No. F.-565-26.—The Governor General in Council has accepted the resignation tendered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji, of his office of additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 22nd November 1926.

No. F.-565-1-26.—The Honourable Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, Kt., having been permitted to resign his office of Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji, at present additional Judge, to act as a Judge of the said Court in the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Chatterjee, Kt., or until further orders.

No. F.-565-2-26.—In pursuance of sub-section 2 (1) of section 101 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter to act as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the period from the 22nd November 1926 to the 31st March 1927, inclusive, or until further orders.

No. F.-758-26.—In pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the date on which he takes his seat up to the 6th March 1927, during the remainder of the absence on leave of the Honourable Mr. Justice B. B. Newbould, Kt., I.C.S., or until further orders.

No. F.-764-26.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, having been appointed by His Majesty the King-Emperor to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 105 of the Government of India Act, to appoint Mr. P. E. Cammiade, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the said High Court, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his office, during the continuance of the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rankin as Chief Justice of the High Court, or until further orders.

The 17th November 1926.

No. F.-628-26.—Mr. W. G. Gregory, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the forenoon of the 8th November 1926.

The 18th November 1926

No. F.-764-26.—The Hon'ble Sir George Claus Rankin, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 8th November 1926.

J. M. DUNNETT,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 12th November 1926.

No. L-1424.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of section 34 of the said Act:

Amendments.

- (1) In sub-rule (1) of rule 20 of the said rules, for the words 'to make such examination' the words 'to examine the applicant and his witnesses' shall be substituted.
- (2) For Form A annexed to the said rules, the following Form shall be substituted, namely:—

FORM A.

(See Rule 6.)

DEPOSIT OF COMPENSATION FOR FATAL ACCIDENT.

[Section 8 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.]

Compensation amounting to Rs. _____ is hereby presented for deposit in respect of
injuries resulting in the death of _____ residing at _____ which
occurred on _____ 19 _____. His monthly wages are estimated at _____.

He was $\frac{\text{over}}{\text{under}}$ the age of 15 years at the time of his death.

The said workman had, prior to the date of his death, received the following payments, namely:—

Rs. _____	on _____	Rs. _____	on _____
Rs. _____	on _____	Rs. _____	on _____
Rs. _____	on _____	Rs. _____	on _____

amounting in all to _____

I *do not* desire to be made a party to the proceedings for distribution of the aforesaid compensation.

Date

19 ____

*Employer.**The 18th November 1926.*

No. L-1476.—In pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to give notice of his intention to direct that the provisions of the said Act shall apply in the case of any person employed on monthly wages not exceeding three hundred rupees for the purpose of loading, unloading or coaling any ship in any harbour, roadstead or navigable river, other than a person employed for the purpose of loading, unloading or coaling any ship at any pier, jetty, landing place, wharf, quay, dock, warehouse or shed.

The 20th November 1926.

No. M-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, the

* An employer desiring to be made a party to the proceedings should strike out the words "*do not*."

same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely :—

For sub-rule (2) of rule 50 of the said rules the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“(2) Such conditions shall comprise all those specified in the prescribed form and such further conditions as the licensing authority may impose.”

No. M.-1217.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and in supersession of the Commerce and Industry Department notification No. 12455, dated the 20th October 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that picric acid, picrates, and mixtures of picric acid shall be deemed to be explosives within the meaning of the said Act, subject to the following exceptions, namely :—

(a) Picric acid or a picrate when mixed with not less than one half its own weight of water shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

(b) Picric acid when thoroughly mixed with not less than three times its own weight of—

(i) anhydrous sulphate of soda, or

(ii) crystallized sulphate of soda, and packed in hermetically closed packages, or

(iii) potash alum,

shall not be deemed to be an explosive.

(c) Picric acid when the quantity does not exceed 1 oz, shall not be deemed to be an explosive, provided that—

(i) such picric acid is so kept and conveyed as not to be liable, whether under the action of fire or otherwise, to come in contact with any substance specified in the annexed schedule, or with any fire or light capable of igniting such picric acid ;

(ii) such picric acid when dry is contained in a packet from which the contents cannot escape; and in the construction of which no metal other than aluminium or an alloy containing not less than 90 per cent. of aluminium is used ;

(iii) each package is legibly marked “ Picric Acid ” ;

(iv) if the picric acid is contained in glass bottles, the stoppers shall not be of glass.

Schedule.

Any of the following metals or metallic oxides, namely, lead, oxide of lead, oxide of iron, potash, baryta, lime, soda, oxide of zinc, oxide of copper ; and any compound of such metal or oxide (other than a metallic sulphate) ; or any chlorate, nitrate, or other oxidising agent ; or any other substance declared by the Governor General in Council to be capable of forming with picric acid a dangerous compound :

Provided that this schedule shall not be deemed to include any metal or oxide unavoidably formed on any metal, used in the construction of any ship, boat or carriage, or contained in any paint, where the packages containing picric acid are protected from direct contact with such metal or paint.

A. C. MCWATTERS,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th November 1926.

No. 527-G.—Notification No. 187-G., dated the 27th April 1926, wherein the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Abutorab Khan Nabavi as Vice-Consul for Persia at Calcutta was announced, is hereby cancelled.

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

OFFICE OF THE MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE VICEROY.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th November 1926.

No. 7157-M.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will hold a Levée in "Belvedere," Calcutta, at 9-30 P.M., on Friday, the 17th December 1926.

The following rules are published for general information :—

I.—The undermentioned are entitled to attend His Excellency's Levée :—

- (a) Gentlemen who have been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.
- (b) Ruling Princes and Chiefs.

Gentlemen, as above, are invited to attend the Levée. They should make their applications for tickets to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, "Belvedere", Calcutta, *on or before the 2nd December 1926*, stating at which Court they have been presented and if possible, by whom presented, and the year of presentation. *This applies to both the Private and Public Entrees.* Applications received after that date will not be considered.

II.—The undermentioned are eligible for presentation at His Excellency's Levée :—

- (a) All gentlemen who hold a position in the Warrant of Precedence, and those who have been given courtesy rank in it for Viceregal entertainments.
- (b) All members of the Imperial Services.
- (c) All other civil gazetted officers of the first grade and others at the discretion of His Excellency the Viceroy.
- (d) Officers holding His Majesty's or His Excellency the Viceroy's Commission in the Naval, Military (British and Indian Army) and Royal Indian Marine Services.
- (e) Gentlemen who have retired from service and would have been eligible under (a), (b), (c) or (d), if they were still in service.
- (f) Assistant Secretaries to Local Governments.
- (g) Gentlemen who have received titles of honour from His Majesty the King-Emperor or His Excellency the Viceroy.
- (h) Provincial Durbaris.
- (i) Gentlemen,* professional gentlemen and gentlemen engaged in business, and members of the Trades and Motor Trades Associations, who are proprietors or heads of the principal *retail* firms.

The above will be presented by gentlemen who have had the honour of presentation at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court.

Gentlemen who present others must themselves attend the Levée.

Gentlemen who propose, and are entitled to present, others should apply to the Military Secretary to the Viceroy for a form of presentation which, after the necessary particulars have been entered, should be returned to the Military Secretary's Office, "Belvedere", Calcutta, *not later than 4th December*, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy, when, if approved, tickets of admission will be issued to the presenter between the 12th and 16th December.

NOTE.—No action will be taken on applications received direct by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy from gentlemen who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the gentlemen who wish to make the presentations.

III.—In the case of—

- (a) Civil Officers, the presenter must be the head of the Department;
- (b) Military Officers, the General Officer Commanding, Presidency and Assam District; and
- (c) Gentlemen engaged in business, the Head of the Firm.

IV.—Admission to "Belvedere" will be by ticket only.

V.—Dress :—

- (a) Indian Members of Executive Councils and Ministers.—Levée Dress or the alternative official dress approved for them.
- (b) Civil and Military Officers.—Levée Dress. Service Dress may be worn by those Military Officers not in possession of Levée Dress. (Cocked hats and helmets should not be taken to the Levée.)

- (c) Clergymen being University graduates and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical Office or status and not entitled to wear uniform, will appear in such robes or gowns.
 - (d) Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform, or robes or gowns, will appear in court or evening dress. (Tail coat, white tie, patent leather Oxford shoes or pumps.)
 - (e) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed above will wear Choga, Aba or Jubba and Chapkan, Chilta, Saya or Kaba with trousers and their distinctive national head dress, or the ceremonial dress approved for the class by the Local Government.
 - (f) In the case of Bengali gentlemen the head dress should be a Pugree generally known as Shamla or Mouratta, and not a brimless cap.
 - (g) In the case of Burmese gentlemen the head dress should be a white fillet, the hair being dressed in a top knot.
 - (h) Indian gentlemen who do not appear in the dress prescribed in (b), (c) or (d) should not remove their head dress when they pass His Excellency.
 - (i) Medals.—Miniature medals should be worn with evening dress.
- At the Viceregal Court only patent leather boots or shoes of an English pattern are allowed to be worn, except in the case of Indian Military Officers who wear the particular style of boot or shoe which forms part of their uniform.

NOTE—(1) Gentlemen who had intended to be present but were unable to attend the Levée should submit an explanatory letter to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy before or, as soon as possible, after the Levée.

(2) Envelopes of all letters in connection with the Levée should be marked "Levée."

By Command,

C. O. HARVEY. Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 19th November 1926.

PART B.

RESIGNATION.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1435.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions with effect from the dates specified:—

* * * * *

1st Battalion, The Bengal Nagpur Railway Regiment.

Lieutenant William Raymond Fitzgerald. Dated 18th August 1926.

* * * * *

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1438.—Second-Lieutenant Alan Gilbert Devenport is transferred from the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles to the Upper Burma Battalion, with effect from the 1st October 1926.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 1439.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920 (XLIX of 1920), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Army Department No. 386, dated the 2nd April 1926, namely:—

For the words "The Bengal Group, Royal Artillery (Auxiliary Force, India)," the words "The Bengal Artillery, Auxiliary Force, India" shall be substituted.

G. M. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 22nd November 1926.

No. F.-912-26.—The following amendment of the High Court Judges (India) Rules, 1922, was made by the Secretary of State in Council on the 15th September 1926 in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 104 (1) of the Government of India Act, and is published for general information :—

In Rule 25-B for the words “rate of exchange current on the date on which payment falls due” the words “such rate of exchange as the Secretary of State in Council may by order prescribe” shall be substituted.

The 25th November 1926.

No. F.-565-26.—His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manmatha Nath Mukherji, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court with effect from the 22nd November 1926, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, Kt., resigned.

No. F.-764-26.—Mr. P. E. Cammiade, I.C.S., took his seat as an acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 16th November 1926.

The 30th November 1926.

No. F.-565-26.—Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter took his seat as an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 22nd November 1926.

PUBLIC.

The 23rd November 1926.

No. F.-236-26.—The Governor-General in Council directs that the following addition shall be made to item III (5) of the schedule of officers entitled to wear civil uniform, published with the Home Department notification No. F.-215-22-Public, dated the 31st May 1923, as subsequently amended :—

“ The Secretary to the Public Service Commission.”

No. F.-236-26-1.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the Secretary, Public Service Commission, shall take rank in article 46 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

J. M. DUNNETT,

Joint-Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 23rd November 1926.

No. 548-G.—Subject to the confirmation of His Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Gregory C. Moses as Honorary Consul for Portugal at Calcutta.

The 24th November 1926.

No. 551-G.—With reference to notification No. 437-G., dated the 21st September 1926, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Henry Birkmyre as Honorary Consul for Guatemala at Calcutta has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

The 2nd December 1926.

No. 565-G.—With reference to notification No. 181-G., dated the 24th April 1926, Monsieur G. Lochen, Consul-General for Norway at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 25th November 1926.

No. 566-G.—With reference to notification No. 439-G., dated the 21st September 1926, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. R. R. Willey as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Calcutta, has been confirmed by His Majesty's Government.

E. B. HOWELL,

Foreign Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 26th November 1926.

PART B.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1460.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.

To be Lieutenant.

Edward Harry Slade. Dated 8th September 1926.

CANTONMENTS—REGULATIONS.

No. 1488.—The following draft of rules to govern the remission and refund of taxes on buildings in hill cantonments which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 280 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (II of 1924), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 27th December 1926.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the aforesaid date will be considered by the Governor-General in Council.

Draft Rules.

1. When any building in a hill cantonment which is ordinarily leased to tenants has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for a whole year, the Cantonment Authority shall remit the whole of the tax, or taxes, on the said house for that year.

2. When any such building has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for any period exceeding sixty consecutive days during the six months commencing on the 1st April and ending on the 30th September, in any year, the Cantonment Authority shall remit or refund twice as much of the tax, or taxes, of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days that the said building remained vacant and unproductive of rent.

3. No remission or refund shall be made unless notice in writing of the circumstances in which it is claimed has been given to the Cantonment Authority, and no such remission or refund shall take effect in respect of any period commencing more than fifteen days before the delivery of such notice.

4. The burden of proving the facts entitling a person to relief under these rules shall be upon him.

5. For the purposes of these rules, a building shall not be deemed vacant or unproductive of rent, if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation whether he is actually in occupation or not.

6. The owner of a building for the refund of tax on which application has been made, shall give notice of the re-occupation of such building within fifteen days of such re-occupation.

Delhi, the 3rd December 1926.

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1508.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

1st Battalion, The East Indian Railway Regiment.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Norman Cyril William Bennett. Dated 20th September 1926.
Eric Henry Barkeley Heysham. Dated 21st September 1926.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

No. 1510.—The following promotions are made to complete the establishment :—

Governor of Bengal's Body-Guard.

Dafadar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, with effect from the 15th November 1926.

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th December 1926.

PART B.

RESIGNATIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1541.—The Reverend Cecil John Grimes (Church of England) resigns his appointment as Honorary Chaplain to the Calcutta and Presidency Battalion, with effect from the 31st October 1926.

No. 1542.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to resign their commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

1st (Calcutta) Field Brigade Royal Artillery.

Major Richard Whiston Martell. Dated 30th September 1926.

* * * * *

The Calcutta Scottish.

Lieutenant Alfred Villeneuve LeMaistre. Dated 31st August 1926.
Lieutenant Malcolm Dowson. Dated 25th October 1926.

* * * * *

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd December 1926.

No. 15-F.-16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1), section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (No. IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the Bengal Nagpur Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the local authorities set out in the schedule annexed hereto the tax specified in the second column thereof.

Schedule.

I Local Authority.			II Tax.
District. 1 (1)	Police-station 1 (2)	Name and number of local authority (chaukidari Panchayat). 1 (3)	
Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	IV—Tantigeria ... V—Siromoni ...	Chaukidari-tax.
	Dantan ...	III—Dantan ... IV—Mohanpore ... VII—Angua ...	"
	Khargpur ...	VII—Panchberia ... XI—Khelar ... XXI—Inda ...	"
	Naraingarh ...	II—Mokrapore ...	"
	Jhargram ...	I—Bundgora ... XIX—Sardiha ... XX—Nuniakundri ...	"
	Panskura ...	VII—Kola ... VIII—Pulsita ... X—Dakhin Gopalpore ... XI—Ghosepur ... XII—Amdan ... XIV—Ranihati ... XV—Bhogpur ...	"
	Tamluk ...	I—Santipur ...	"
	Jamboni ...	II—Gidni ...	"

No. 15-F.-16-1.—In column 1 (3) of the schedule annexed to the notification No. 15-3-F.-16, dated the 19th January 1921, specifying Chaukidari rate payable in aid of certain local authorities by the Administration of the Bengal Nagpur Railway, in the district of Midnapore among others the following amendments are made :—

Substitute in Column 1 (3) against "Midnapore" in Column 1 (1)—

- IV—Salboni for III—Salboni *opposite* police-station Salboni in Column 1 (2).
- V—Tarapara for IV—Tarapara *opposite* police-station Salboni in Column 1 (2).
- XIII—Godapiasal for XIV—Godapiasal *opposite* police station Salboni in Column 1 (2).
- XIV—Karnagar for XV—Karnagar *opposite* police-station Salboni in Column 1 (2).
- IX—Belda for V—Patli *opposite* police-station Naraingarh in Column 1 (2).
- X—Nahapar for VI—Kutki *opposite* police-station Naraingarh in Column 1 (2).
- VII—Naraingarh for XVI—Naraingarh *opposite* police-station Naraingarh in Column 1 (2).
- XIII—Bakrabad for XVII—Bakrabad *opposite* police-station Naraingarh in Column 1 (2).

And delete from 1 (3) entry—

- VI—Gidney *opposite* police-station Jhargram in Column 1 (2).

J. C. HIGHET,

Secretary, Railway Board.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

RESOLUTION.

Delhi, the 9th December 1926.

No. M.-75.—The Governor General in Council, with the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to prospect for minerals and of mining leases in British India, published with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7552-7581-121, dated the 15th September 1913 :—

(1) In rule 2 the following definition shall be inserted :—

“Minerals”, except where the contrary appears from the context, includes natural petroleum and natural gas.

(2) In rule 13 :—

- (i) the words “or mineral oil” where they first occur shall be deleted.
- (ii) for the words “any mineral or mineral oil” the words “any specified minerals or, in the event of no minerals being specified, all minerals” shall be substituted.

(3) In rule 14 for the words “minerals or mineral oils” the words “or minerals” shall be substituted.

(4) To rule 16 the following clause shall be added :—

“(c) A statement showing, in such detail as may be required by the local Government, the minerals for which the applicant intends to prospect.”

(5) To rule 18 (2) the following clause shall be added :—

“(e) A statement showing, in such detail as may be required by the local Government, the minerals for which the applicant intends to prospect.”

(6) In rule 27 :—

(i) The following entry shall be inserted :—

(9) The minerals for which the applicant desires to prospect.

(ii) the existing entries (9) to (13) shall be renumbered as (10) to (14).’

(7) In rule 30 for the existing clause (i) the following shall be substituted :—

- (i) The license shall be granted for such term as the applicant may desire, subject to a maximum of two years if the license grants, or includes, the right to prospect for natural petroleum or natural gas and of one year in other cases. If the Collector is satisfied that a longer period is required in order to enable the licensee to complete his search of the land, he may renew the license for one or more further term or terms not exceeding one year each up to a total period of three years from the date of commencement of the original license and, if the licensee is engaged in prospecting for natural petroleum or natural gas, the Collector may, in respect of those minerals only, further extend it by similar terms up to a total period of five years from the date of commencement of the original license.

Provided that, when the licensee has, before the termination of the period of the license, applied for the grant of a mining lease, the Collector may further extend the period of the license until a mining lease is granted or for such time as he may deem fit."

- (8) In rule 32 (a) the words "a mineral oil or" shall be deleted.

(9) In rule 35 for the words "minerals or mineral oils" the words "or minerals" shall be substituted.

(10) In rule 45A after the words "natural petroleum" the words "(including natural gas)" shall, in each case, be inserted.

- (11) After rule 54 the following new Part and rules shall be inserted :—

" Part IIIA.—Miscellaneous.

55. When both an application or applications for a prospecting license and an application or applications for a mining lease are presented in respect of the same area, the applicant or applicants for a mining lease not being in possession of a prospecting license in respect of that area, the prior right to the concession whether license or lease, shall, subject to any order which the local Government may pass in any particular case, be deemed to lie with the applicant who, being the holder of a valid certificate of approval and after compliance with the procedure prescribed by the rules, shall have been the first to file his application with the Collector : Provided that if the prior right to the concession is held to lie with an applicant for a lease the local Government may, in its discretion, grant him a license instead.

56. In cases where a prospecting license or mining lease has been cancelled, the local Government may, notwithstanding anything to the contrary hereinbefore contained, offer a fresh concession, either in the form of a prospecting license or a mining lease, over the whole or a portion of the area covered by the original license or lease and may sell such concession by auction or private treaty or by any other method which they consider to be suitable :

Provided that—

- (i) the person to whom the concession is sold shall be the holder of a valid certificate of approval ;
- (ii) save for the payment of an initial premium the terms of sale shall conform in every respect to the provisions of rules 24-26 and 30-33 in the case of a prospecting license and to the provisions of rules 45-54 in the case of a mining lease, as the case may be."

ORDERED that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, for general information.

A. G. CLOW,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 10th December 1926.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 44.—The services of Engineer Lieutenant-Commander G. S. Miskin, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment as Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Chittagong, with effect from the 13th November 1926, vice Engineer Lieutenant-Commander J. Beggs, Royal Indian Marine, vacated.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1926.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India republished for general information.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 14th December 1926.

No. 459-26-G.—The following Interim Report of the Delegates of India to the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations is published for general information :—

To the Right Honourable the EARL OF BIRKENHEAD, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

MY LORD,

We beg to submit our Interim Report on the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations held at Geneva from the 6th to 25th September, at which we had the honour to represent India. Following the precedent established by our predecessors at the Sixth Assembly, we have included in our Interim Report a brief account of the more important questions discussed at this year's Assembly, particularly those of special interest for India, and we propose to submit to Your Lordship a Final Report, with a fuller description of the work of the session, including the text of the Resolutions adopted by the Assembly and of certain reports and speeches.

The Indian Delegation and the British and Dominion Delegations.

2. The Indian Delegation this year was numerically stronger than any previously sent to the Assembly. No delegate except Sir Edward Chamier had previously attended a session of the Assembly. On the arrival from India of Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, towards the end of August, a meeting of the delegation was held in London for a preliminary discussion of the Agenda and other documents distributed by the League, and of the method of dividing the work to be done at the Assembly between the members of the delegation. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, who was unable to be present at this meeting, had already agreed to undertake responsibility for certain subjects. When the delegation met at Geneva on the 5th September, a further meeting was held at which the arrangements provisionally made in London were confirmed, opportunity having been taken by all members of the delegation in the interval to study in detail the subjects assigned to them, with the instructions and memoranda prepared by the Government of India and the India Office for their guidance. On the same day we met our colleagues representing Great Britain and the Dominions at the Assembly at an informal meeting convened by Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Subsequently, other meetings were arranged between individual members of the British Empire Delegations, as occasion required, for the exchange of views on subjects under discussion with which they were specially concerned. The experience and knowledge of procedure derived by the British Delegation from its association with the work of the Council of the League were at all times freely placed at the disposal of the Indian and Dominion Delegations. By means of these informal meetings we were able to learn in advance the views likely to be expressed by our British and Dominion colleagues on questions under discussion. It was thus possible, as a general rule, to establish a working agreement on matters affecting inter-Imperial relations, although no attempt was made to fetter the independent action of each delegation. A list of the members of each delegation will be found in our Final Report. The British Delegation, like our own, was composed of three representatives, viz., Sir Austen Chamberlain, Viscount Cecil and Sir Cecil Hurst, and three substitute representatives, the Earl of Onslow, the Right Hon'ble E. Hilton-Young and Dame Edith Lyttelton, but was also accompanied by a large number of experts. The Delegation of Australia was headed by Mr. Latham, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth; that of Canada by Senator Sir George Foster; that of New Zealand by Sir Francis Bell, Minister without portfolio and a former Prime Minister; that of South Africa by Mr. Smit, High Commissioner in London; and that of the Irish Free State by Mr. Desmond FitzGerald, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Organisation of the League of Nations, and Procedure of the Assembly.

3. We have reproduced in the Appendix to this Report the introductory paragraphs to the Interim Report of the Indian Delegation to the Sixth Assembly, which gave a brief account of the organisation of the League of Nations and of the procedure of the Assembly. It is important to realise that decisions of the Council and Assembly to be effective have to be unanimous. The decisions of the Assembly are therefore often the result of a compromise arrived at in private negotiations. Our Report is intended only to give an account of the public proceedings in which we participated. It would be impossible to describe in a short compass the various stages of negotiations carried on outside the Assembly and its Committees, in order to secure unanimous approval of the resolutions proposed for adoption.

Opening of the Seventh Session.

4. Proceedings at the Assembly were opened on the 6th September by M. Benes (Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia), acting as President of the Council of the League. The credentials of the delegates were verified by a Committee on which His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala served. Forty-eight States were represented out of a total number of 55 States, Spain, Brazil and certain other South American States being absentees. In addition to Sir Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Desmond FitzGerald, the Foreign Ministers of Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay were present. Besides Dame Edith Lyttelton, women representatives were sent by Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Roumania and Sweden. Most of the South American States, as well as Japan and other more distant countries, were represented by their diplomats accredited to various States in Europe.

5. M. Nintchitch, Foreign Minister of the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, was elected President of the Assembly by 42 votes. Like his predecessor at the Sixth Assembly, Senator Dandurand (Canada), M. Nintchitch set himself to conclude the business of the session in a period of three weeks. This object was achieved despite vigorous protests from Dr. Nansen and M. Hambro (delegates of Norway), supported by Viscount Cecil. The applause which greeted the remarks of these delegates indicated that they expressed the general opinion in holding that the time allowed for discussion of many difficult questions was insufficient, and that the methods adopted for expediting the procedure involved in some cases serious departures from the rules of business.

6. After the election of the President, six Vice-Presidents and a Committee to examine supplementary items of the Agenda were chosen. The items of the Agenda already circulated were adopted and assigned for discussion to six Committees, in which each delegation was invited to be represented. The six Chairmen elected by these Committees formed, with the President, the six Vice-Presidents and the Chairman of the Agenda Committee, the General Committee of the Assembly, by which the order of proceedings was regulated.

7. Most of the questions which appeared on the provisional Agenda, or were placed on the Agenda during the Assembly, were referred, in the first instance, for examination and report by the Committee to which their subject-matter related. For convenience of record, we have dealt with the action taken on these items, whether in the Committee itself or in the Assembly, and the part played by individual members of the Indian Delegation in the discussions, under the separate sections assigned to the work of each of the Committees in the Report. Detailed discussion of the various items was only possible in Committee, the report stage in the Assembly being curtailed, to save time, in most cases to the formal presentation of the reports and draft resolutions adopted by each Committee.

Admission of Germany to the League, and Composition of the Council.

8. These two questions outweighed in importance any others before the Seventh Assembly. In order that the connection between them and the proposals adopted by the Assembly in regard to the latter may be clearly understood, it is necessary to review briefly the history of each.

Application of Germany for Admission to the League.

9. The Security and Arbitration Agreements concluded in December 1925 between the Powers represented at the Locarno Conference were really dependent on the admission of Germany to the League of Nations. Germany had stipulated, and the other Powers had agreed, that if admitted to the League of Nations she should also become simultaneously a permanent member of the Council.

Germany's application for admission to the League was received in February 1926, and an Extraordinary Session of the Assembly was convened in March to consider the application. Just before the Assembly met it became known that Poland, Spain, Brazil and China also demanded permanent seats on the Council simultaneously with Germany's election. When the Assembly met it appointed a Committee, which unanimously recommended Germany's admission to the League. The Assembly, however, was unable to adopt this recommendation because the Council failed to reach a unanimous decision (as required by Article 5 of the Covenant) to make Germany an additional permanent Member subject to the approval of the majority of the Assembly. Eventually it was announced in the Assembly by the Representative of Brazil that he had been instructed by his Government to withhold his assent in the Council to the proposal to make Germany a permanent member of that Body, as his colleagues were unable to agree to recommend the simultaneous election of Brazil. The Assembly thereupon dissolved, and the Council immediately nominated a Committee, including representatives of the States Members of the Council, and in addition of the Argentine, China, Germany, Poland and Switzerland, to "make a thorough study of the problems connected with the composition of the Council and the number and election of its Members". Meantime the application of Germany for admission to the League was to stand over till the meeting of the Seventh Assembly.

Composition of the Council.

10. The composition of the Council is determined by Article 4 of the Covenant, the relevant portion of which is as follows:—"The Council shall consist of the Representatives of the principal Allied and Associated Powers" (i.e., the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, as specified in the preamble to the Treaty of Versailles), "together with Representatives of four other Members of the Assembly. These four Members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly in its discretion. Until the appointment of the Representatives of the four Members of the League first selected by the Assembly Representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Spain and Greece shall be Members of the Council."

"With the approval of the majority of the Assembly the Council may name additional Members of the Council whose Representatives shall always be Members of the Council. The Council, with like approval, may increase the number of Members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council."

11. In 1920 the First Assembly, at the first election of non-permanent Members, chose China in place of Greece, but confirmed the other original appointments. In 1922, the Third Assembly approved, on the proposal of the Council, the creation of two additional non-permanent seats, in order to make the non-permanent portion of the Council more fully representative. Sweden and Uruguay were elected to these seats. In the election of 1923 China was replaced by Czecho-Slovakia. In other respects the non-permanent Members of the Council, viz., Brazil, Spain, Uruguay, Belgium, Sweden, and Czecho-Slovakia, remained unchanged in the succeeding elections held in 1924 and 1925.

The Principle of Rotation.

12. The First Assembly (1920) discussed at some length the best method of securing fair representation of all States among the non-permanent Members of the Council. In particular it recommended that three seats should be accorded to Europe and America, and one seat to Asia and other parts of the world. The Second Assembly (1921) adopted an amendment of Article 4 of the Covenant, to insert, after the second paragraph (i.e., at the end of the extract above-quoted) the following paragraph:—"The Assembly shall fix, by a two-thirds majority, the rules dealing with the election of the non permanent Members of the Council, and particularly such regulations as relate to their term of office and the conditions of their re-eligibility." This Assembly also resolved that the non-permanent Members of the Council should in future be elected according to a system of rotation for a fixed period. Rules for this purpose were drafted by the Third and adopted by the Fourth Assembly. These Assemblies also recommended, and the Fifth and Sixth Assemblies have reiterated, that "it is desirable that the Assembly, in electing the six non-permanent Members of the Council, should make its choice with due consideration for the main geographical divisions of the world, the great ethical groups,

the different religious traditions, the various types of civilisation, and the chief sources of wealth." The reiteration of this resolution at successive Assemblies was specially urged by the Chinese Delegation, China having forfeited in the election of 1923 the non-permanent seat previously held by her.

13. The amendment of Article 4, which would permit of the application of the Rules of Procedure adopted by the Fourth Assembly, required to be ratified by a majority of the Members of the Assembly and by all States Members of the Council before it could come into force. At the time of Germany's application for admission to the League it had not been ratified by Spain as a Member of the Council.

Claims to Additional Permanent Seats on the Council.

14. It will be seen that when Germany's application for admission to the League and Council was received, the question of the proper composition of the Council had already aroused considerable discussion in the Assembly. However, this discussion had been inconclusive pending ratification of the amendment of Article 4 of the Covenant. The Representatives of Spain and Brazil had also in 1921 put forward claims in the Council to permanent seats, but no action had been taken by the Council to further their desires. The privilege claimed for Spain and Brazil was, in fact, that of equal political status with the principal Allied and Associated Powers. By virtue, however, of re-election since 1920 to non-permanent seats on the Council, these States had so far exercised the same privileges as the existing permanent Members of the Council. Moreover, so long as Spain withheld her ratification of the amendment to Article 4, the application of the principle of rotation, which would necessarily have deprived States holding non-permanent seats of those rights, was prevented.

15. Germany's request for an additional permanent seat on the Council precipitated the question of meeting the political claims of Spain and Brazil, and thus provoked the crisis which occurred in March 1926. The application of China for a permanent seat, which was ultimately not pressed, was of a similar character. Poland, on the other hand, preferred her claim for a permanent seat on the Council on different grounds. The Polish Government, supported by Poland's allies, considered it necessary to obtain Poland's election to a permanent seat simultaneously with that of her neighbour, Germany, in order to complete the guarantee of territorial security concluded on her behalf at Locarno. It thus was possible that a solution acceptable to Poland would not necessarily satisfy Spain, Brazil and China.

Proposals of the Committee on the Composition of the Council.

16. The task set the Committee on the Composition of the Council was to devise a scheme satisfying the desire, expressed in successive Resolutions of the Assembly from 1920 onwards, to make the Council more fully representative of States Members of the League, and at the same time to solve the immediate crisis in such a way as to secure Germany's unopposed election to permanent membership of the Council simultaneously with her admission to the League. In framing regulations to govern the election of non-permanent Members, the Committee was at once confronted with the difficulty that the amendment to Article 4, which would enable those regulations to be enforced, had not yet been ratified by Spain. The Committee appears to have proceeded on the assumption that this, or a similar amendment, would ultimately be ratified, and in fact Spain notified her ratification of the amendment just before the opening of the Seventh Assembly. At its first meeting in May the Committee decided to avoid making recommendations which would involve further amendment of the Covenant. It produced an Interim Report dealing exclusively with the number of and method of election to non-permanent seats. Its proposals were, briefly, to increase the number of these seats from six to nine, each seat to be held for three years from the date of election, after which date the vacating Member would be ineligible for re-election for a period of three years unless the Assembly should decide otherwise by a two-thirds majority. Similarly, by a two-thirds majority, the Assembly might proceed to simultaneous re-election of all the non-permanent Members. As a transitional measure in 1926 the Committee proposed that nine Members should be elected to non-permanent seats as early as possible after the opening of the Seventh Assembly, three for three years, three for two, and three for one year. It was claimed on behalf of these proposals that the increase of the number of seats would enable more adequate expression to be given to the principle of geographical distribution, and it was suggested that three seats should be accorded to Members States of Latin America, and that adequate representation should also be given to Asia. The question of the increase or otherwise of permanent seats were left over for consideration at a later meeting.

17. The Committee met again in August and prepared a new draft of the regulations. The essential difference in the new draft was to provide specifically that, of the nine States Members elected in 1926, a maximum of three might immediately be declared "re-eligible" for election by a two-thirds majority of the Assembly.

18. On the 12th June the Brazilian Government had notified their decision that Brazil would withdraw from the League, and had therefore ceased to be represented on the Committee. The Committee rejected the claim of Spain to an additional permanent seat, and decided not to submit to the Council proposals involving the creation of any

fresh permanent seats, save the one allotted to Germany. This decision was accepted by the Polish and Chinese Representatives. The Committee held that the provision now made for re-eligibility would "enable the Assembly to give satisfaction to the special claims of certain countries to representation for an extended period on the Council.

Action by the Council.

19. The Council adopted, on the 4th September, a Resolution approving the Report of the Committee, and decided, in accordance with Article 4 of the Covenant, to recommend to the Assembly—

- (a) the appointment of Germany as a permanent Member of the Council on her entry to the League;
- (b) the increase in the number of non-permanent seats from six to nine.

The proposals of the Committee as regards the method of election and tenure of the non-permanent seats were also recommended for favourable consideration by the Assembly.

20. On the 8th September the Spanish Government notified Spain's decision to withdraw from the League. The withdrawal of Spain and Brazil showed that the scheme proposed by the Committee had failed to satisfy the claims of those countries to be treated equally with Germany as entitled to the privileged status of Great Powers. On the other hand, with the provision for re-eligibility the claims of Poland and her supporters were sufficiently met, as these provisions gave Poland a chance of securing a quasi-permanent tenure of a non-permanent seat on the Council.

Action by the Seventh Assembly.

21. On the 8th September, *i.e.*, as soon as the formal business was concluded, the General Committee of the Assembly proposed that the Assembly should consider, without reference to a Committee,—

- (1) the Report of the First Committee of the Extraordinary Assembly recommending Germany's admission to the League of Nations;
- (2) the Resolution of the Council on 4th September, referred to above, deciding—
 - (a) the nomination of Germany as a permanent Member of the Council;
 - (b) the increase to nine of the number of non-permanent seats on the Council.

It was also proposed by the General Committee that the draft scheme for the method of election and tenure of the non-permanent seats should be referred for consideration by the First Committee of the Assembly (Legal and Constitutional questions), with the request that their report on the subject might be presented at the earliest possible date.

22. At the first meeting of the First Committee, M. Motta (Switzerland), who had been designated by the General Committee to present its proposals to the Assembly, explained briefly, on election as Chairman of the Committee, the reasons for the General Committee's proposals. In the ordinary course, the admission of Germany to the League and the attribution to her of a permanent seat on the Council, as well as the proposed increase from six to nine of the number of non-permanent Members, would have been referred for full consideration in Committee before being brought before the Assembly. However, the request of Germany for admission to the League had been thoroughly examined and favourably reported on by the Special Assembly in March, while it had only been possible to obtain unanimity in the Council for the attribution of a permanent seat to Germany on condition that it was connected with the increase of the number of non-permanent seats from six to nine.

23. In the Assembly, M. Motta, while admitting that the desirability of attributing permanent seats on the Council to any Power was an open question, argued that so long as such permanent seats existed there was no question as to the right of Germany, on admission to the League, to one of them. To the increase of non-permanent seats he admitted two objections :—

- (a) That the powers of the Council, *vis-a-vis* the Assembly, might be held to be increased thereby;
- (b) That its activity as an executive body might be impeded.

On the other hand, he claimed that the proposal would fulfil the wishes of the Assembly to give more adequate representation to Latin America and Asia. It was, moreover, necessary to combine with the principle of rotation the political claims of certain States for a longer tenure of their seats on the Council. The proposals before the Assembly were meant to be a solution of the serious crisis in which the League had been involved. *Primum vivere deinde philosophari.*

24. The arguments of M. Motta were not seriously challenged. M. Loudon (Netherlands) maintained that there was no connection between a permanent seat for Germany and the increase of the non-permanent seats. The connection claimed by the Council was apparently intended to force the hands of the Assembly, but he admitted that the

Assembly must accept the decision in the form in which it was presented. He wished it to be remembered that the Netherlands had objected to the increase in the number of non-permanent Members decided in 1922, and still objected to the further increase. Dr. Nansen (Norway) argued that it was unconstitutional for the Council to decide to give Germany a permanent seat before her admission to the League had been voted. He also objected to a decision being taken on the connection between the increase in the number of non-permanent seats and the attribution of a permanent seat to Germany while 15 only out of 55 States had had an opportunity of discussing the question. Similar arguments were used by the Representative of Denmark. The Assembly, however, decided unanimously to take into consideration the admission of Germany and the joint proposals of a permanent seat for Germany and the increase of the non-permanent seats from six to nine in the form proposed by the General Committee, and these proposals were voted unanimously. The decision to admit Germany to the League was enthusiastically received.

Admission of Germany.

25. A separate meeting of the Assembly was held, on the 10th September, to welcome the German delegates. After a short speech of welcome by the President, Herr Stresemann (Foreign Minister of Germany) made an impressive speech on Germany's attitude towards the League. After first calling attention to the economic necessities of the world, he claimed that still more important was the moral reconstruction which the League was designed to carry out. It was necessary to develop in each nation, without any surrender of its individuality, moral and intellectual ideals which might overstep the national boundaries and serve the whole of mankind. The political outcome of these ideals was a moral obligation on the part of all countries to devote their efforts to peaceful co-operation. For the moment he held that the greatest tasks before the League were the development of an international legal order through the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the prosecution of general disarmament. Germany had also to bear in mind that the League was the creation of the Treaty of Versailles, and hoped that by her co-operation in the League the settlement of questions arising out of this Treaty would be rendered easier. M. Briand (Foreign Minister of France) replied to M. Stresemann in an eloquent impromptu speech. Germany's admission to the League meant the end of the historic methods of adjusting differences between those countries. Instead of the methods of war she would now use the methods of conciliation, arbitration and peace. But he pointed out that delegates might come to Geneva in two different spirits, viz., the objective spirit and the fighting spirit. If delegates who came to win prestige were egged on by the Press and public of their countries in the latter spirit, they would not achieve the object for which the League existed. Every country was obliged to make some sacrifice in order to secure agreement.

The welcome accorded by the Assembly to the German Delegation was genuine and spontaneous. It was generally felt that if nothing else were achieved at this session, at least it marked the end of a period of strain and anxiety and brought the hope of making the League world-wide appreciably nearer realisation.

Adoption of the Rules for Election of Non-permanent Members.

26. The first Committee, charged with the examination of the proposals of the Committee on the Composition of the Council for regulating the election and tenure of non-permanent Members, appointed a Sub-Committee after a short discussion to draw up a text of regulations for embodiment in the Rules of Procedure of the Assembly. These draft regulations were afterwards carefully reviewed by the First Committee and finally adopted with minor amendments, which it would be tedious to describe here. On the 15th September the Assembly met to consider the report of the First Committee. The *rapporteur*, M. Motta, emphasised that the work of the First Committee had been done carefully and at leisure, in circumstances which guaranteed the full liberty and dignity of the Assembly, and had resulted in a considerable improvement of the original scheme, though its main lines had been substantially preserved. The rules provided for a maximum of three States being declared re-eligible, but at the same time for complete renewal of the non-permanent portion of the Council at any election if the Assembly decided by a majority of two-thirds to exercise this right. For the election of 1926, which would cover not one-third but the whole of the non-permanent Members of the Council, it was necessary to nominate three States for a period of three years, three for a period of two years, and three for a period of one year. The declaration in regard to re-eligibility would this year follow the election, instead of, as in normal circumstances, preceding it. It would be necessary for a State which desired to be declared re-eligible to claim that privilege itself. Finally, M. Motta again reminded the Assembly that the scheme was intended to give a larger representation to Latin America and a more adequate representation of the Asiatic Continent. The delegates of Persia and of China had insisted at the First Committee that Asia and Africa should this year receive two non-permanent seats. While presenting this request with some reserve, he urged that neither in this year nor in future years was it possible to forget the immense population of the Asiatic Continent.

27. Sir George Foster (Canada), while commending the proposals of the First Committee, deprecated the Assembly binding itself at any particular moment to adopt a

rigid geographical system of distribution. He reminded the Assembly that, though many communal and racial associations had been recognised in the League during the past six years, little had so far been heard of the Members of the League of Nations which comprised the Overseas Dominions and Possessions of the British Empire. These States Members were all on a basis of absolute equality, but had hitherto made no claim for precedence of any kind. This year he understood that the Irish Free State had declared itself a candidate for a non-permanent seat. Canada did not lay claim to a seat, but considered it pertinent to point out that she had equal rights to representation on the Council with the other Members of the League.

28. Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald (Irish Free State) declared that he could not agree in principle to the proposals before the Assembly. To begin with, a Council of 14 was too large. Secondly, the provision debarring States in normal course from re-election after completion of their term of office, though possibly fair in practice, actually deprived the Assembly from exercising its free choice in electing representatives. Again, he did not agree with any principle of geographical distribution or election by groups, since the establishment of any kind of prescriptive right to a seat tended to limit the free choice of the Assembly. The power of election of representatives on the Council was the chief right enjoyed by the Assembly, which it was undesirable to curtail.

29. M. de Brouckère (Belgium) endeavoured to defend the proposals on the ground that they did in fact tend to secure a more representative Council than hitherto. He considered that the Assembly's liberty of choice so long as it was unorganised would be dangerous, and that the past absence of organisation had been the main cause of the Assembly's failure to execute its will. Finally, he claimed that re-eligibility was not necessarily contrary to democratic interests, for the mandate exercised by a State which had been declared re-eligible was not to be exercised in the interests of the mandatory alone, but in that of the whole League.

30. M. Chao-Hasin Chu (China) pressed China's claim to one of the non-permanent seats to be held for three years. The Assembly then adopted the articles regulating the election of the nine non-permanent Members, the text of which will be reproduced in our Final Report.

Election of Non-permanent Members of the Council.

31. The election under the new rules of the nine non-permanent Members was held on 16th September. Under the rules it was necessary that each State should obtain an absolute majority. The following eight States obtained an absolute majority and were declared elected on the first ballot:—Columbia, Poland, Chile, Salvador, Belgium, Roumania, the Netherlands, China. A supplementary ballot was taken for the election of the ninth non-permanent Member, as a result of which Czecho-Slovakia was elected. Persia had received the next largest number of votes, namely, 20, and the Irish Free State 10 in the first ballot. In the supplementary ballot, however, the next largest number of votes was cast for Finland.

At this stage in the proceedings a declaration was made by the Delegation of Uruguay to the effect that it was unable to recognise the adoption by the States of Latin America present in Geneva of a group of candidates for the election of non-permanent Members which could not be considered to be fully representative of Latin America as a whole, and that Uruguay had not, in consequence, maintained its candidature.

At a second ballot, the following States were nominated to serve for a period of three years:—Poland, Chile, Roumania. At the third ballot the following States were nominated to serve for two years:—Columbia, the Netherlands, China. The remaining States, Belgium, Salvador, Czecho-Slovakia, will serve for one year only.

32. A request having been received from Poland that she should be declared re-eligible, a vote on this application was taken by roll call, as a result of which 36 out of 48 States voted in favour of declaring Poland re-eligible, the necessary majority being two-thirds.

General Observations.

33. It would be inappropriate for the Indian Delegation to comment on the results of these elections further than to express the hope that the immediate crisis produced by Germany's application for a permanent seat on the Council has been satisfactorily overcome thereby. The past history of the question of the composition of the Council seems to indicate that further changes may occur before it can be regarded as finally settled. In our opinion it would have been desirable had Persia, rather than China, on this occasion secured election as a non-permanent Member, seeing that there is no direct representation of the Muhammadan world in the Council as at present composed, and that China is heavily in arrears in payment of her contribution to the League. In the course of the general debate on the work of the Council several speakers attributed the difficulties which had occurred to the undemocratic system permitting certain Great Powers to enjoy permanent seats on the Council, and M. Motta himself admitted that an occasion might occur hereafter to reconsider this system. M. Hambro (Norway) proposed, and the Assembly ultimately on the recommendation of the First Committee, to which the proposal was referred, agreed, that the systems of the single transferable vote and of proportional representation should be studied in regard to future elections of non-permanent Members. The adoption of these systems had been suggested by Lord Cecil in the

course of the discussions of the Committee on the Composition of the Council. It is claimed that by their means a more equitable distribution of seats between States Members of the Assembly would be secured. As no definite proposals were placed before the Assembly, it is impossible to forecast how these systems would operate in the elections, but the results of the study which the Secretariat is being requested to make will be available before the next Assembly.

34. The above account is a long one and somewhat out of proportion to the rest of our Interim Report. But we felt that it was impossible to give a clear explanation in a shorter compass of the important decisions, coincident with the admission of Germany, which the Assembly approved. Their effect on the future life of the League is bound to be very great.

General Debate on the Work of the League during the past year.

35. The general debate on the work of the League ordinarily opens immediately after the formal business of the Assembly at the beginning of the session is concluded. This year, owing to the exigencies of the procedure connected with the admission of Germany and the composition of the Council, the course of the debate, which began on the 8th and ended on the 14th September, was frequently interrupted and no one subject took chief place in it. M. Benes in his speech at the opening of the Assembly reviewed briefly the chief achievements of the League during the past year. He mentioned the decision of Council in the Mosul frontier dispute between Great Britain and Turkey, and the successful intervention of the Council in the Greco-Bulgarian frontier dispute. He referred to the work of the League Preparatory Commissions for the Disarmament and Economic Conferences, on which the subsequent decisions of the Assembly will be mentioned later in this Report. Speaking of the agreements concluded at Locarno, he showed that they had been conceived in the spirit animating the decisions of the League of Nations at the Fifth and Sixth Assemblies, and that they embodied the principles of conciliation and arbitration and recognised the authority of the International Court of Justice and Council of the League.

In one matter he pointed out that the record of the League in the past year had not been satisfactory. Little progress had been made in the ratification of a number of technical Conventions concluded at Geneva on economic, transit, health, opium and other questions.

36. The Maharaja of Kapurthala intervened early in the debate in a speech which will be reproduced in our Final Report. He reminded the Assembly of the important part played by the Indian Ruling Princes in the administration of India, two-fifths of which was ruled independently by them under the suzerainty and protection of the King-Emperor, and expressed gratification at being included among the representatives of India at the Assembly where, as a Ruling Prince, he could speak as a practical administrator. India was awakening to a spirit of nationalism, and, with its own traditions and ideals and the friendly guidance and assistance of the British Government, he sincerely hoped it would one day, not in the far distant future, become a united nation and self-governing country like the British Dominions. Although geographically far removed from the headquarters of the League's activities, India had had some share in the work of reconstruction undertaken by it. Among prominent Indians associated in the work of League Commissions were Sir Jagadis Bose, of the Committee for Intellectual Co-operation; Sir Muhammad Rafique, of the Committee for the Codification of International Law; and Sir Atul Chatterjee, of the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference. In the international work in labour and social questions India had a more direct interest, and had been represented on the Governing Body of the Labour Organization since 1923, as well as on many special conferences. He showed by statistics that India's record in regard to the ratification of Conventions concluded at these conferences is most creditable. Many legislative and administrative measures had been enacted in India in execution of the agreements signed on her behalf, including important amendments of the Indian Penal Code to protect the community more effectively against sexual crime. He reminded the Assembly that, among other administrative changes, in pursuit of the progressive restriction of the cultivation, internal consumption and export of opium, India had decided to reduce its exports of opium by a fixed annual proportion during the next 10 years, with a view to their ultimate extinction within the period save for medical and scientific purposes. He spoke of India's co-operation in the work of the Epidemiological Bureau at Singapore and research into the causes of the diseases specially menacing the East, and mentioned recent progress in social legislation and in education in Indian States, including that of Kapurthala. He reminded the Assembly that India is a country with its own ancient civilization and traditions, deeply religious, and in many respects conservative, to which many of the theories and principles which have emerged from the rapid industrial, social and political developments during the last 100 years in Europe are entirely foreign. Nevertheless, India had accepted and carried out the greater part of the reforms in domestic and industrial life recommended from Geneva. If the influence of the League was to be universal, as intended by the authors of the Covenant, the policies adopted at Geneva must be truly international, taking account of the differences existing in mankind due to climate and traditions, and must be conceived in a form applicable, with allowances for those differences and with equally beneficial results, in all parts of the world. He asked the Assembly to consider what practical demonstration

could be made to the peoples of India that their interests were appreciated and considered at Geneva as of equal importance to those of the West. He suggested one direction in which the sympathy of the West would be highly valued by all eastern peoples, namely, the prevention of epidemic disease. The Indian Delegation would refer in greater detail in the Committee discussions to the methods in which they considered that the work could be promoted.

37. The Maharaja's speech was sympathetically received. It will be seen from our record of the discussion in the Second Committee (Technical Organisations) that his appeal was followed up by Sir Ramaswami Ayyar in asking financial support for the Singapore Bureau, and that the Assembly approved the principle of making the work of this Bureau dependent on the budget of the League.

38. Viscount Cecil took up the point raised by M. Benes as regards the failure of many Member States to ratify Conventions concluded, and in many cases signed by their representatives, at Geneva. He pointed out that the commercial world was anxiously awaiting the early ratification and bringing into force of Conventions concluded on transit and communications, trade in opium, and arbitration in commercial disputes. Eight commercial Conventions signed on behalf of 55 States at Geneva had been ratified only by 23. The Opium Convention, signed by 34 States, had been ratified only by six States, all of the British Empire. Lord Cecil originally proposed that the Council should appoint a Committee to consider how ratification of Conventions could be expedited. The matter was further discussed in the Sixth Committee (Political Questions), and on the recommendation of a Sub-Committee representing the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, a resolution was adopted and approved by the Assembly calling the attention of the Government and States Members of the League to the necessity for taking all measures in their power to facilitate and expedite the ratification in all cases of Conventions and agreements signed in their name. The Council of the League was invited to call for a report every six months on the progress of ratification and to consider methods for securing the more rapid bringing into force of these agreements and Conventions. It is sincerely to be hoped that the attention paid by the Assembly to this matter will be effective in stimulating other Governments to follow the good example which has been set by Great Britain and India.

39. Another important question raised in Lord Cecil's speech was that of the proper sphere of activity of the League. He mentioned various subjects under consideration, such as disarmament, slavery, health in which the League was undoubtedly competent under the terms of the Covenant, but instanced certain proposals of the League Committee on Child Welfare which he did not consider of international significance. He pointed out the dangers of spreading too widely the activities of the League, in that it might thus be diverted from its task of promoting peace, and also tend to infringe national sovereignty. We mention in our record of the discussions in the First Committee (Legal and Constitutional questions) the result of Lord Cecil's criticisms.

40. Mr. Latham (Australia) expressed the apprehensions felt in his country as to the scope and composition of the proposed Economic Conference. He considered that a Conference of Experts not appointed as the delegates of Governments might introduce discussion on matters interfering with the domestic sovereignty of the States Members. He instanced the subjects of tariffs, bounties, preference and migration, consideration of all of which appeared to be contemplated at the conference. The continuation of the discussion on this question will be found in the record of the work of the Second Committee (Technical Organisations) in our Report.

41. Count Moltke (Denmark), speaking early in the debate, had drawn attention to the recently concluded Danish-Dutch Arbitration Treaty, which provided for compulsory arbitration in all cases of disputes, and had mentioned the negotiations in progress between his country and Poland, Scandinavia, France and Germany for the conclusion of agreements involving compulsory arbitration on points of dispute. Mr. Latham (Australia), apparently with this declaration in mind, made some criticisms of the arbitration procedure. He said that the task of an arbitrator was to ascertain facts and enforce rights derived from an authority outside the procedure of arbitration. It was far more important to elaborate and strengthen the authority of international law. Where an arbitrator, instead of applying principles of law derived from another source than himself, was left to act according to his own view of the case, he tended to make the law himself. It had been found in Australia that a body set up to determine industrial disputes without any rules as to the law according to which they were to be determined was likely to create disputes rather than to settle them.

42. At the end of the debate the President read out a declaration received from the Delegations of England, Poland and Sweden, urging the importance of the study of alcoholism by the League in connection with the protection of women and children, the administration of mandated territories and prevention of smuggling. Resolutions passed by various international congresses were quoted in the declaration, and the Council was invited to study the problem. On the proposal of the Agenda Committee of the Assembly it was decided to adjourn this subject for consideration at the next session of the Assembly.

43. The above appeared to the delegation to be the most important of the subjects discussed in the general debate. We now turn to the discussion of those subjects which were remitted by the Assembly for preliminary consideration in the Six Committees.

Work of the Six Committees.

44. In accordance with precedent the following Six Committees were appointed, to which the members of the delegation were assigned as shown below :—

COMMITTEE I.

Legal and Constitutional Questions.

President: Monsieur Motta (Switzerland); *Representatives of Indian Delegation*: Sir Edward Chamier, Sir Basanta Mullick.

COMMITTEE II.

Technical Organisations.

President: Mr. Desmond FitzGerald (Irish Free State); *Representatives of Indian Delegation*: Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Sir Ramaswami Ayyar, Sir Basanta Mullick.

COMMITTEE III.

Reduction of Armaments.

President: Monsieur Villegas (Chile); *Representatives of Indian Delegation*: Sir William Vincent, His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir Edward Chamier.

COMMITTEE IV.

Financial Questions.

President: Monsieur Titulesco (Roumania); *Representatives of Indian Delegation*: Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir, Sir Ramaswami Ayyar.

COMMITTEE V.

Social and General Questions.

President: Count Mensdorff (Austria); *Representatives of Indian Delegation*: His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir Basanta Mullick.

COMMITTEE VI.

Political Questions, Mandates, Slavery.

President: Monsieur de Brouckère (Belgium); *Representatives of Indian Delegation*: Sir William Vincent, Sir Edward Chamier.

45. For the method of procedure in Committees we would refer to the description in the Appendix to this Report. In the brief account of the work of the Committees which follows we have not attempted to include all the subjects discussed. We have also grouped together under each heading the discussion in Committee and the decision ultimately reached in the Assembly. Our Final Report will contain the text of all the resolutions passed by the Assembly and of most of the reports of the Committees by which they were proposed, and also the text of the more important speeches delivered by members of the Indian Delegation on these subjects.

COMMITTEES I and III.—Legal and Constitutional Questions and Reduction of Armaments.

ELECTION OF NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

47. We have already dealt with this question and with the proposal to introduce a system of proportional representation. Further remarks on these subjects must be reserved for our general Report.

LIMITS OF THE SPHERE OF ACTION OF THE LEAGUE.

47. The Assembly referred to the First Committee a proposal put forward by Lord Cecil (British Empire) that the Council should be requested to appoint a Committee to consider and report what questions are and what are not within the sphere of action of the League within the meaning of the Preamble to and Articles 3 and 4 of the Covenant, especially with reference to the questions which are now being dealt with by the organs of the League or are proposed to be so dealt with. Lord Cecil explained in the Assembly

that the British Government had no desire to restrict or diminish the legitimate activities of the League, but it was felt in some quarters that there was a tendency, which should be checked, to encourage the League to take up subjects which were foreign to the purpose for which the League was founded, namely, to secure international co-operation making for the peace of the world. Lord Cecil's proposal met with determined opposition in the Committee. The British Delegation announced that they would be content with a statement by the Committee of the principles governing the competence and activities of the League, and they circulated to the members of the Committee a memorandum embodying their views on the subject. After a lengthy discussion, the Committee instructed a drafting Sub-Committee to prepare a resolution recommending that any organ of the League to which a proposal was submitted should satisfy itself that the question was within the sphere of action of the League. M. Barthelemy (France), who was appointed *rapporteur* to the Assembly, delivered a speech, in which he gave expression rather to the views of the French Delegation than to those of the First Committee. As it appeared that considerable differences of opinion still existed as to the action, if any, which should be taken, the question was, at the instance of M. Benes (Czecho-Slovakia) postponed for the consideration of the next Assembly.

ARBITRATION, SECURITY, AND THE PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

48. These subjects were referred to the Third Committee and in part also to the First Committee. M. Markovitch (Kingdom of the Serbs and Slovenes) took the leading part in the discussion. He was not satisfied with the suggestion in the report of the Council that certain recent international agreements for arbitration and security should be registered. He desired to draw from them general principles which might assist the different States to a solution of the problem of security. A Sub-Committee was appointed to draw up a comprehensive resolution dealing with the political aspect of the subject, and it was arranged that this should then be referred to the First Committee. The resolution, which consists of several paragraphs, notes with satisfaction the increasing number of arbitration conventions and treaties, emphasises the importance of the Treaties of Locarno, asserts the conviction that the ideas embodied in the Treaties of Locarno may well be accepted and put into practice by other States, and concludes by requesting the Council to recommend this course to all Members of the League and to offer its good offices for the conclusion of suitable agreements between nations. Upon the draft resolution being placed before the First Committee, some members of that Committee expressed the fear that the resolution might convey the impression that all the Members of the League endorsed the interpretation of Article 16 of the Covenant adopted by the signatories of the Treaties of Locarno. It was conceded on all hands that this was not intended, and the draft resolution was accepted on the *rapporteur* (M. Motta) undertaking to explain in his report exactly what was implied by the adoption of the resolution. In the course of the discussion M. Rolin (Belgium) proposed an amendment on the subject of the desirability of States adopting the compulsory arbitration clause in the protocol of the Court of International Justice. As this was a subject which was likely to come before the Imperial Conference, the proposal was resisted by the British, Indian, and other delegations. The resolution as approved by the First and Third Committees was passed by the Assembly.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

49. M. Londen (Netherlands) made a statement to the Third Committee as to the present position of the work on disarmament. A discussion followed, which extended over several meetings, and in which a considerable difference of opinion was manifested on the question whether it would be possible to convene the Conference before the next Assembly. Ultimately the Committee adopted a resolution thanking the members of the Preparatory Commission for their work and requesting them to hasten the completion of the same so that they might be able to draw up a programme for the Conference early next year, and the Committee asked the Council to convene the Conference before the next session of the Assembly "unless material difficulties render this impossible." The resolution was approved by the Assembly.

SUPERVISION OF THE PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, AMMUNITION AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

50. Several speakers in the Third Committee pointed out the close connection between the manufacture of arms and the general problem of disarmament and insisted upon the necessity of concluding a Convention on the subject of the manufacture of arms as soon as possible. In the result the Committee proposed that the Council should continue its enquiries on the subject in order that it might be included in the programme of the Disarmament Conference if that Conference could be convened before the next session of the Assembly, but if that proved to be impracticable the Committee proposed that a special Conference on the subject should be convened as soon as possible. The Assembly approved this proposal.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

51. The discussion in the First Committee on the report of the Committee of Experts in connection with the proposed Codification of International Law elicited a great variety of opinions. Some delegates considered that the Committee had embarked upon too wide a range of subjects, others that it was dealing with subjects which were already under the consideration of international organisations, an unnecessary duplication of labour, while others complained that the Committee was putting forward the opinions of individual jurists instead of the opinions of the Committee as a whole, and that this was not likely to lead to any useful result. Others again were satisfied with the work that was being done and deprecated interference with the Committee. As it was clear that there was no prospect of securing unanimity the Chairman proposed that the minutes of the discussion should be sent to the Committee of Experts for their information, and this was agreed to.

PROPOSED COLLECTION OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

52. A proposal by the Norwegian Delegation that the Secretariat should be requested to prepare as complete a statement as possible of undertakings at present in force between States providing for obligatory resort to a judicial or friendly settlement of disputes was referred to the First Committee, but was withdrawn after it had been pointed out that the proposed compilation would entail immense labour and that the substance of the required information was already to be found in existing publications.

NUMBERING OF THE PARAGRAPHS OF THE ARTICLES OF THE COVENANT.

53. The first Committee adopted without discussion a simple but useful proposal made by the Australian Delegation, that the different paragraphs of the Articles of the Covenant should be numbered. The proposal was accepted by the Assembly.

COMMITTEE II.—Technical Organisations.

GREEK REFUGEES SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.

54. The Commission, with the help of a loan of £10,000,000 raised with the assistance of the League and secured on Greek revenues, has established a total of about 687,000 refugees from Asia Minor and other Turkish territory in various parts of Greece at a cost of £100 per family, including housing. It has also housed between 100,000 and 200,000 urban refugees. At the time the migration began Greece had a population of 5,000,000. It is estimated that 1,400,000 refugees have since migrated into Greece.

Although the work of this Commission is of no material interest to India, it is right to record that Sir J. Campbell (I.C.S., retired) is a member of the Commission and shares in the credit due to the conspicuous success which has so far attended its labours. The Second Committee and the Assembly warmly commended the work of the Commission.

THE HEALTH ORGANISATION.

55. Speaking in the Second Committee at the Sixth Assembly Sir Atul Chatterjee had expressed approval of the recent establishment at Singapore of a bureau to collect and disseminate epidemiological intelligence in the East, and had suggested that the Health Organisation might profitably devote more attention in future to health questions in Eastern countries. The attention of the Seventh Assembly was directed again to this means of interesting the East in League work in the speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala, to which we have already referred. From more than one point of view the development of the Singapore Epidemiological Bureau has a deep significance. Not only is the establishment of the bureau likely to produce valuable results from the health point of view but it indicates that the League, which had in its early years been obliged to devote its attention and its energies mainly to the problems resulting in European and adjoining countries from the Great War, is now able to carry its activities further afield, and is approaching the fulfilment of its original conception as a world-wide organisation.

56. The Singapore Bureau had now been in operation for more than a year, but the League itself had not contributed financially to its support. The Committee had before it a report by Dr. Rajchman, Medical Director of the League, which was of special value because he had recently visited the bureau in the course of a tour of the Far East. Tributes were paid to the value and the significance of the bureau, but the discussion chiefly turned on the question of its financial support.

57. The foundation of the bureau would not have been possible without the aid of a grant of 125,000 gold dollars from the Rockefeller Foundation, to be spread over a period of five years, but this sum is not sufficient for its maintenance. The deficit of about 1,500 gold dollars for 1926 has been met by contribution either actually made or promised from a number of the participating countries. The Government of India, in view of its large contribution to the League Budget, had been unable to contribute directly to the bureau, though it had supplied free wireless transmission from stations in India of epidemiological intelligence circulated from it. Japan, in promising a contribution, had

expressed the view that the expenditure was a legitimate charge upon the funds of the League. The Council of the League had accepted the Health Committee's report on the understanding that the Singapore Bureau would be financed out of the Rockefeller grant and contributions from the participating States. In these circumstances there was a clear prospect of controversy.

58. In opening the discussion on the work of the Health Organisation, the delegate for Uruguay referred to the approval of the Singapore Bureau which had been expressed by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in his speech in the Assembly. The Japanese delegate spoke in support of the proposition that the time had come for part at any rate of the expenditure of the bureau to be incorporated in the budget of the League, and he moved that a sum for the expenses of the bureau should be included in the budget for 1927. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar followed with a speech of great weight, in which he argued that the bureau was of international importance from the health point of view, that its existence was a token of the League's world-wide interests, and that India was already making as big a contribution as it could afford to questions of tropical hygiene. His speech, which will be reproduced in full in our Final Report, made a great impression on the Committee, and in effect settled the question of principle whether the bureau was wide enough in its scope to justify support from the funds of the League. Subsequent discussions turned on the question how much the League could afford to contribute to supplement the Rockefeller Foundation grants. It was eventually decided that the League should make such a contribution to the Singapore Bureau as would raise the total Health Budget to 1,000,000 gold francs, a maximum accepted last year. This leaves a certain sum of money to be found from elsewhere, either from other heads of the Health Budget or from independent contributions, but an important question of principle has been satisfactorily settled.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION.

59. The Committee heard an extremely interesting report from M. Luchaire, the Director of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, which has lately been founded in Paris by the generosity of the French Government. He explained that there was no question of attempting to regulate intellectual labour through the Institute, such labour being by definition free and spontaneous. But it was hoped to improve the conditions in which it took place by promoting a better understanding between Governments, institutions and individuals.

60. Speaking first in the subsequent discussion, Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir mentioned with approval some of the objects of the Institute and referred to the connection of Sir Jagadis Bose and Sir Atul Chatterjee with it. He said that, as the home of one of the most ancient civilisations of the world, India had a profound faith in intellectual culture, and believed that the solution of the great problems of humanity lay in the recognition by the nations of the value of the contributions made by each of them to the progress of mankind and in a better appreciation of the merits of one another.

61. Later in the debate Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, referring to proposals of a Committee, on which Mr. S. N. Chaturvedi served as an Indian educational expert, for educating the young in the ideals and objects of the League of Nations, mentioned the value from this point of view of such organisations as that of the Boy Scouts and the encouraging development of the movement in India.

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

62. This Committee was constituted by the Council of the League in pursuance of a resolution framed by the Sixth Assembly. The Committee consists of a number of experts drawn from various nations, of whom Sir Atul Chatterjee is one. They are surveying the whole economic field with a view to isolating questions which the future International Economic Conference might be profitably invited to consider. The Preparatory Committee has not yet completed its task and is to meet again in November. The object of the conference is rather to ascertain what would be economically desirable within the international field than to draw up Conventions which Governments would engage to execute. Following on the remarks of Mr. Latham (Australia) in a speech in the Assembly to which we have referred, much of the discussion in the Second Committee turned on whether the members of the conference should be representatives of the participating Governments or economic experts. The opposing views were difficult to reconcile, and the resolution proposed by M. Lencheur (France), who initiated the proposal at the Sixth Assembly, and eventually adopted, left a wide field for the discretion of the Council and of the Governments, while stressing the importance of the Committee making active efforts to finish its work so that the Conference may be convened as soon as possible.

63. In the course of the debate Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir stated that India viewed the proposed conference with great interest and that she approved the policy of the Committee in proceeding to isolate specific problems from a general survey of the economic field. He stated that the experience of India since the war afforded much material for the consideration of the problems with which the Economic Conference would have to deal, and that she was seriously concerned with the difference between the levels of prices for raw materials and manufactured articles. He alluded also to the

difficulties which producers experienced from the great fluctuations of demand and he expressed himself in favour of a conference of experts.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

64. This body is one of the standing organisations of the League and deals with a variety of economic questions which are referred to it from time to time. Among other subjects it has drawn up a draft Convention for the abolition of those export and import restrictions which are believed to be a great obstacle to international trade at the present time. This draft has been referred to the various Governments, and the Committee had analysed and annotated the replies of the Government with a view to the consideration of the whole question by an international conference of representative delegates which is to be held in the near future for the purpose of arriving at an international agreement.

65. In the course of the discussion Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar stated that no measures were enforced in India which could on a reasonable definition of the terms be regarded as improper restrictions on imports, but that various matters of detail would have to be brought forward for discussion at the proposed conference. From the general point of view, however, he intimated that public opinion in India would not favour the adoption by India of any Convention that was not equally adopted by countries with whom India had important trade relations, and that consequently it would not be satisfactory to India that the condition on which the Convention should come into force should be its ratification by countries belonging exclusively to Europe, as was proposed in the draft. Having regard to what had already been said in the Assembly as to the importance of early ratification of Conventions concluded at Geneva, this comment came with especial force.

BULGARIAN REFUGEES AND AUSTRIAN FINANCIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

66. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir intervened in the discussion on these two subjects to say that, remote as they were from the direct interests of India, India rejoiced with other countries in the work of amelioration that the League was carrying out. He thought that such work would do much to convince the world of the League's practical value, and that in these days no nation can be unconcerned as to the fate of another. He appositely quoted the words of the Persian poet Saadi:—

‘ All men are limbs of one body,
Because in their birth they are one essence ;
When one of the limbs is in trouble
The other limbs cannot remain unconcerned.’

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSIT.

67. The Second Committee favoured, but the Fourth Committee was unable to recommend, sufficient budgetary assistance for holding outside Europe the Third General Conference on Communications and Transit, which will examine in particular the possibility of improving the liaison between the League organisation and the technical administrations of non-European countries. It was suggested that the Conference, which was first held in Barcelona and next in Geneva, should this time be convened in South America. The Indian Delegation did not intervene in the discussion, but considered that there were forcible arguments for holding outside Europe a conference which would mainly concern itself with the non-European countries' needs.

COMMITTEE IV.—Finance and Budget.

BUDGET.

68. The discussion on the budget was opened on general lines by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, who moved the following resolution:—

“ That this Committee, noting the tendency of the budget of the League to increase and considering that in the present financial state of most countries of the world every effort should be made to resist that tendency, is of opinion that as a preliminary to the discussion of the details of the budget, and as a general guide to their consideration, it is desirable to keep in view a maximum limit of expenditure with the object of securing that the contributions of individual States shall not normally in future exceed their contributions for the current year; that the maximum expenditure to be kept in view should in effect approximate to the total expenditure for 1926, with such adjustments as may be necessitated by additions to or withdrawals from the number of contributory States Members, and that copies of this Resolution should be communicated to other Committees concerned with measures involving expenditure.”

This resolution had been drafted after previous consultation with members of the British Empire Delegations and other influential members of the Fourth Committee. It was carefully framed, as Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar explained to the Committee, in order to avoid the conception of a hard and fast limit. He held that the Fourth Committee would be justified, in adopting such a principle, both for their own guidance in the discussion of the details of the budget and for the attention of other Committees which might be

disposed to adopt proposals involving additional expenditure. The resolution made no attempt to impose a check on legitimate expenditure or to set limits to the normal development of the League's genuinely international activities, to which, in fact, India looked forward. He quoted a statement of the Secretary-General before the Supervisory Commission of 1925 that, "barring unforeseen political events, the League budget had now attained practical stability, and subsequent variations would be relatively small," in spite of which the estimate for 1927 showed an increase of over 7 per cent. If Germany's accession were financially a gain the Assembly could not ignore the possibility of other contributions lapsing after two years (*i.e.*, those of Spain and Brazil, whose resignation from the League would then take effect). Many countries were under the obligation of exercising the most rigid economy, and the League might well set a good example.

69. The motion was followed by an interesting and valuable discussion which brought out some of the peculiarities of League finance. The Assembly being a body consisting of sovereign powers, and the Council not possessing those financial powers which are ordinarily vested in an executive, all States Members are free to propose measures involving expenditure, and there is no authority specifically charged with the responsibility of assigning priority to such measures. In these circumstances the growth of expenditure is specially difficult to control, and the voluntary acceptance of an arbitrary maximum may, in the end, be found the only effective solution. This principle is, for practical purposes, already in operation for the Health budget. It is not, however, practicable at the present time to attempt to apply the principle of a fixed maximum to the total budget, and the Indian resolution aimed rather at securing the avoidance of increased contributions than at preventing increased expenditure. The new contribution from Germany made this distinction possible. The passage of the resolution was secured, subject to certain modifications which did not seriously affect its aim and substance, in the following form :—

"The Fourth Committee,

"Noting the tendency of the budget of the League to increase, and considering that in the present financial state of most countries of the world, every effort should be made to resist this tendency,

"Is of opinion that, as a preliminary to the discussion of the details of the budget, and as a general guide to their consideration, it is desirable, without putting obstacles in the way of the development of the League, to keep in view a maximum limit of expenditure with the object of securing that the contributions of individual States shall not normally in future exceed their contributions for the current year.

"Copies of this resolution should be communicated to other Committees concerned with measures involving expenditure."

The discussion produced a considerable impression, and we venture to express the belief that it had some effect both in enhancing the prestige of the Indian Delegation and in inducing an atmosphere of economy in the scrutiny of the details of the budget and in the examination in the other Committees of new projects involving expenditure. The resolution was on various occasions referred to in the course of other debates. The report rendered by the Fourth Committee to the Assembly stated that "their intervention was facilitated by the adoption of the resolution submitted by the delegation for India"; it further described the resolution as "a serious warning likely to exercise influence on all concerned."

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN SECRETARIAT AND INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

70. This is a matter which has been often ventilated by Indian Delegations at previous Assemblies. The absence of facilities for the employment of their own nationals at Geneva is a source of concern to many delegations besides that of India. The Norwegian Delegation pointed out in the Assembly that delegates from countries speaking neither English nor French were much handicapped at Geneva by the lack of personnel at the Secretariat able to discuss matters with them in their own language. On the present occasion the Indian delegate in the Fourth Committee intervened when the subject was raised by others to remind the Committee that India also had claims on this account. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar recognised the goodwill of the authorities and the difficulties of satisfying the claims advanced; he based the claim for Indian representation on the broad ground that it would serve to cultivate and spread the international spirit. This speech is reproduced in our Final Report.

Sir William Vincent also wrote personally to the Secretary-General and Director-General of the International Labour Office, inviting their attention to the remarks of Sir Ramaswami Ayyar and suggesting that impending vacancies should be notified some time in advance of the date on which they would actually occur in order that distant countries might be in as good a position to put forward candidates as those nearer the seat of the League.

BUILDING FUND.

71. The funds from which the building scheme is being financed have resulted from the excess of the contributions paid by Member States from the commencement of the League over the actual expenses of the League in the same period. In order to adjust on

a proper basis the amounts which every Member will have eventually contributed to the cost of the new buildings, a refund has to be made to those States whose overpayments have provided the financial basis of the building scheme. The actual method of calculation is too elaborate to be described here, but it appears to be eminently fair. Under it a total sum of 1,400,000 francs will be refunded annually for a number of years, of which India will apparently receive about 6½ per cent. It is satisfactory therefore to record that the contributions due from India to the League will be reduced annually by a substantial amount.

ALLOCATION OF EXPENSES.

72. This year and next year, owing to the fixation of the scale of allocation of expenses of the League between its Members by the Sixth Assembly up to and including the year 1928, there was no discussion of the question of individual States' contributions. The contribution of Germany on admission to the League was fixed at 79 units, at which France is also assessed. It had been provisionally decided at the Extraordinary Session of the Assembly in March that these units would be added to the existing total of 937 units for other States of the League, thus reducing the monetary equivalent of the unit.

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIA FOR 1927.

73. The budget of the League for 1927, after taking account of all expenditure approved by the Seventh Assembly, balances at 24,512,341 gold francs (as compared with 22,930,633 gold francs for 1926). The value of the unit is 24,126·3 gold francs. India will pay 56 units or 1,351,072·8 gold francs, that is to say, roughly £54,000 for the year 1927, less the amount accruing under the Building Fund repayment scheme. For 1926 India has paid 1,370,454 gold francs. It will thus be seen that Germany's accession to the League has enabled additional expenditure, amounting to nearly 1,600,000 gold francs, to be incurred, while slightly reducing the individual contributions of other States Members of the League. It may be added that the principal destination of the additional expenditure is the creation of new posts, including that of an additional Under Secretary-General, to be filled partly by recruitment of German nationals.

ARREARS OF CONTRIBUTION.

74. A Sub-Committee was appointed to consider this somewhat delicate question and presented a confidential report. The Assembly adopted its proposal to write off a sum owing from Panama. It also requested China, which is heavily in arrears, "to propose effective and concrete method acceptable to the League of Nations, with a view to the payment of her contributions in arrear." The Council has been asked to study the legal position of States which do not pay their contributions for report to the next Assembly. We reproduce in our Final Report the Report of the Fourth Committee to the Assembly on the Budget, which explains fully its chief characteristics, and the various other decisions taken by the Committee which cannot conveniently be summarised in this Report.

COMMITTEE V.—Social Questions.

CHILD WELFARE.

75. The Child Welfare Committee of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People has pursued its activities with a zeal which, in the opinion of certain authorities, has led it somewhat beyond the limits fixed by the Assembly. This view had in fact been expressed by the British representative on the Council of the League, and the Council had passed a resolution which implied a caution in this sense. It is true that its labours consist to a large extent of the collection and dissemination of information regarding the activities of various countries and that they do not always contemplate the eventual formulation and acceptance of international conventions; but there is some difference of opinion as to whether this purely informative procedure is a justifiable feature of the League's work in matters of this kind. A connection may be indicated between these considerations and the resolution submitted by Lord Cecil to the Assembly that the Assembly should be requested to consider and report what questions are and what are not within the sphere of action of the League.

76. His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala had indicated in his speech in the Assembly that he would take an opportunity in Committee to refer in detail to the proper limits of international action with special reference to the conditions of India, and the occasion for these remarks occurred in the discussion on the Report of the Child Welfare Committee. In his speech, which will be reproduced in our Final Report, he expressed the fullest sympathy with the work of the Child Welfare movement, and illustrated the remarkable and significant developments which are now in progress in India. But at the same time he emphasised the great and deeply-rooted differences of culture and tradition which exist between Asiatic and European communities, and gave reasons for doubting whether national conditions can be beneficially influenced by international activity where there is little in common between the different systems. He spoke in support of a resolution moved by the British delegate who proposed to postpone certain of the

Committee's projects pending the issue of Lord Cecil's motion in the Assembly. This resolution was modified in the course of the discussion until it emerged in a form less satisfactory than the original from the Indian point of view. But it may be expected that His Highness's weighty and informative speech, reinforcing as it did that of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala at the Sixth Assembly, will have its due influence upon the future course of these activities.

77. In the report to the Assembly on the subject adopted by the Fifth Committee a paragraph was added at the instance of Sir Basanta Mullick, drawing attention to the view of the Indian Delegation that caution should be shown by the League in approaching questions of this kind in connection with countries like India of very different traditions and ideas than those prevailing in Europe.

TRAFFIC IN OPIUM AND OTHER DANGEROUS DRUGS.

78. The Committee had before it resolutions adopted by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League [of which Sir John Campbell, I.C.S. (retired), is a member.] calling attention to the gravity of the present situation of the illicit traffic, especially in manufactured drugs, the lack of control over the conveyance of opium from the Persian Gulf on ships calling at its ports so as to prevent the diversion of such opium into the illicit traffic, and the failure to ratify the Geneva Opium Convention, 1925. Lord Cecil emphasised the importance of early ratification of the Geneva Convention, but the Italian delegate said that Italy considered that the present situation arose rather from the failure to apply the provisions of the Hague Convention, 1912. He criticised the constitution of the Advisory Committee as being unduly representative of the producing countries. He did not agree with the institution of a Permanent Central Board to supervise the traffic in drugs and thought that the Secretariat of the League alone was susceptible of a sufficient control by the Council to enable this control to be properly exercised. Apart from the Italian and Chinese delegates, the Committee as a whole agreed that it was extremely difficult to secure an effective control of the international traffic in opium and drugs until the Geneva Convention had been brought into operation, and the Resolution proposed by the Fifth Committee, which was eventually adopted by the Assembly, urged the Governments of all States Members to proceed to ratify or adhere to the Convention, so that, if possible, it might be brought into force before the end of the year. So far the only ratifications of the Convention which have been deposited are those of the States of the British Empire.

79. Sir Basanta Mullick, on behalf of the Indian Delegation, made a full statement of the measures which have been taken in India to bring the production and distribution of opium under full control. He informed the Committee that steps had been taken to introduce absolute prohibition of export of opium except for medical and scientific purposes by the year 1935. On the other hand, in India itself, where drugs with an opium basis only were manufactured for medical and scientific purposes under Government control for consumption in India or export to the United Kingdom, statistics which Sir Basanta Mullick quoted shewed that contraband imports of morphine and cocaine were increasing in alarming proportions. He drew attention to information in the Report of the Advisory Committee as to the seizure of illicit drugs made by the excise administrations of certain Local Governments. He supported strongly the ratification and bringing into force of the Geneva Convention and explained the measures which are taken in India to repress illicit traffic in drugs by notifying to the Governments concerned all cases where contraband products from their territories are smuggled into India for the purpose of identification and punishment of the offenders. Prior to the meeting the Indian Delegation had brought to the notice of the Japanese Delegation certain cases in which contraband drugs of Japanese origin had been smuggled into India, and had asked and received an assurance that these cases, regarding which so far no reply had been received from the Japanese Government, would be promptly investigated. In the course of the discussion the Persian delegate repeated a statement made by him at the Sixth Assembly that contraband opium reaches Persia from the North-West Frontier of India. Sir Basanta Mullick repudiated this suggestion. He informed Prince Arfa that very little opium is grown in the North-West of India, and that in any case it was wholly insufficient to account for the amount of contraband opium which was shown to be smuggled by ships from Persian Ports. He begged the Persian delegate to produce any proofs of his statement, in order that they might be forwarded to the Government of India for purposes of enquiry. The Report adopted by the Fifth Committee expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the Government of India towards diminishing the consumption of opium and dangerous drugs and the export of opium and, in particular, its decision to extinguish totally the export of opium for other than medical and scientific purposes within a period of 10 years.

ARMENIAN AND RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

80. In the course of the last year a Committee has been examining the possibility of establishing in the Republic of Erivan at least 25,000 Armenian refugees. It has reported that the scheme is workable but requires funds for irrigation work and settlement which should ultimately be amortised out of returns from the land when in cultivation. The Council of the League has not been able to agree to associate itself with

a loan for this purpose, such as has been raised for financial reconstruction in Austria and Hungary, and for settlement of refugees in Greece and Bulgaria, but has expressed its willingness to nominate suitable trustees for the expenditure of money raised from private organisations, if desired to do so by those who provide the funds. The Fifth Committee recommended, and the Assembly decided to ask the Council to set up a small Committee to investigate the possibility of obtaining the sum required and, in the meantime, has allotted from the budget to the High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr. Nansen, a small sum to provide for the printing and distribution of literature regarding the proposed financial operation, in order to appeal for support in Europe or America.

81. The Committee also took note of reports of the work which is being done by the High Commissioner in conjunction with the International Labour Office for settlement of Russian and Armenian refugees in employment in the countries to which they had migrated. Statements were made on behalf of various countries where the refugees have settled as to the possibility of adhering to a scheme proposed by Dr. Nansen for the creation of a fund for the assistance of refugees by collection of surcharges on the Identity Certificates issued to them. The Government of India have accepted the principle of this surcharge in respect of the few Russian and Armenian refugees who have migrated to India, and a statement on the subject was made by Sir Basanta Mullick. Considerable discussion was aroused by a proposal that the organisation created to deal with this particular class of refugees should also concern itself with the assistance of other unemployed workers. Many delegates felt that unemployment as a whole is, in most of its aspects, a national and not an international question and demurred to this proposal being included in the draft Report to the Assembly on refugee question presented by the German delegate. Sir Basanta Mullick joined other representatives of the British Empire Delegations in supporting a vigorous speech by the Australian delegate resisting the proposal and calling attention to the proper scope of the League's activities. The Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee, invited the Council to consider how far the measures already taken to protect, employ and relieve Russian and Armenian refugees could be extended to other analogous categories of refugees, but did not agree to the Refugee Commission concerning itself with unemployment problems generally.

GENERAL.

82. Both in regard to Child Welfare and Russian and Armenian Refugees questions, discussions in the Fifth Committee brought into prominence the undesirability of the League's occupying itself with matters which are primarily the concern of domestic legislation. This view, which was expressed in a Resolution moved by Lord Cecil in the Assembly and ultimately postponed for consideration at the next Assembly, was strongly supported in the discussions in the Fifth Committee by the delegates of the British Empire, the Dominions and India. It is possible that these discussions may have created in the minds of other delegations the impression that the representatives of the British Empire Delegations were attempting unduly to restrict and delimit the activities of the League. Yet various projects which had been approved by the Fifth Committee for financial support of charitable undertakings in the Near East were, no doubt as a result of the attitude taken up by the British Empire Delegations, adversely reported on by the Fourth Committee, from the budgetary point of view, and, as a result, abandoned. The Fifth Committee is apt to be moved by considerations which appeal to the heart rather than to the head. The attitude adopted by His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and Sir Basanta Mullick towards proposals likely to be misinterpreted in India, however benevolently conceived, resulted in their modification to a more acceptable form.

COMMITTEE VI.—Political Questions, Slavery and Mandates.

THE SLAVERY CONVENTION.

83. Our predecessors at the Sixth Assembly gave an account in their reports of the previous discussions at Geneva regarding Slavery, which led up to the proposal in 1925 by the British Delegation of a new Slavery Convention. We need only say here that considerable information had been collected by the League from various sources showing that unfortunately the trade in slaves still goes on, especially between Africa and the Arabian coast, and that there are traces of slavery, or practices akin to slavery, in other parts of the world. The Sixth Assembly adopted for consideration by the Governments of States Members a draft Convention for conclusion at the Seventh Assembly, if approved, of which the following were most important features. Slavery and the 'slave trade' were specifically defined. The signatory States were to undertake to suppress the slave trade and to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the disappearance of slavery in every form. Further, they were to take all necessary measures to prevent conditions analogous to those of slavery from resulting from compulsory or forced labour, and to tolerate forced labour for private purposes only under strict supervision and in exceptional circumstances. The draft Convention provided for separate accession, in respect of the whole or certain articles, in regard to the whole or any territories under the sovereignty, jurisdiction, or protection of the Signatory States.

84. Observations on the draft Convention were received by the League from many Governments and communicated to the delegates at the Seventh Assembly. It accordingly

became necessary to re-examine the draft Convention with reference to the observations and amendments proposed. The Sixth Committee was fully occupied throughout the Assembly in conducting this examination. Sir William Vincent represented the Indian Delegation in the discussions. It was only on the last day of the Assembly that the Convention and four Resolutions, which are reproduced as an Appendix to this Report, were finally adopted. The Convention was immediately signed on behalf of about 24 States, subject, however, to important reservations by India and Persia, which are also reproduced in the Appendix. Apart from the Statute of the Court of International Justice, which was adopted and signed at the First Assembly (1920), and the Protocol for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, adopted by the Fifth Assembly (1924), the Slavery Convention is the only international instrument which has been concluded in the course of an Assembly session without a special conference for plenipotentiaries. Our experience leads us to think that an Assembly session is an inappropriate occasion for the conclusion of separate international agreements of this character which are intended to be open for immediate signature. The preoccupations of the delegates at the Assembly are so various, and their attention to any one subject is so frequently interrupted, that it is difficult for the delegation to undertake the laborious and detailed study of the text which an international agreement demands. Had it been possible for the Governments of States Members to accept the draft Convention in the form in which it emerged from the Sixth Assembly, subject only to minor drafting amendments, there would have been no strong objections to the procedure adopted. But the observations of many Governments on the draft Convention and many of the amendments proposed at the Assembly were on questions of substance which had not been previously referred to Governments. Sir William Vincent reiterated frequently in the discussions the importance of adhering as far as possible to the original text which the delegations of many Governments were prepared to accept. He was strongly supported in this attitude by the delegates of Italy and Portugal. Nevertheless, some important changes had to be agreed to, though not without misgivings, in order to facilitate the acceptance of the Convention. The most important of them was the redraft of Article 3 of the Convention, which, however, provoked rigorous reservations as regards India and Persia.

85. While it would not be practicable, without unduly lengthening this report, to mention all the various points raised in the discussions, it will probably be of interest if we point out the more important questions of principle involved. The Government of India had informed the League that it was prepared to accept the provisions of the draft Convention adopted by the Sixth Assembly, subject to certain minor drafting alterations and a reservation, the reason for which its delegation would explain at the Assembly, in respect of certain unadministered territory and the Indian States. The Indian Delegation was instructed to state at the Assembly that it was necessary to exclude from the terms of the Convention certain unadministered territories on the frontiers of Assam and Burma, where insufficient authority is at present exercised to ensure the suppression of practices akin to slavery known or believed to exist. While prepared to bind India as a whole to the obligations of suppressing the slave trade and other general obligations to be undertaken *vis-a-vis* the other Signatories, the Government of India would not be committed to undertake warlike operations now or in the future in order to suppress the practices referred to in these unadministered tracts. For other reasons of a constitutional nature it was necessary to exclude the Indian States from certain obligations under the Convention. Some of these would involve direct interference with the domestic administration of the Indian States. Recent enquiries had satisfied the Government of India that slavery in the ordinary sense is not now practised in any Indian State, and that where conditions are present which may be held to amount to forced labour of the kind against which the Convention is directed, no serious abuses exist, and progress is, in fact, being made in the removing or mitigating of such conditions. The Government of India, we were informed, would be prepared to urge Indian Rulers to initiate measures of reform if they had reason to believe that gross abuses existed in their States, but did not consider that the conditions revealed by their recent enquiries would justify interference to secure full enforcement of the provisions of the Slavery Convention, seeing that in many States the standard aimed at by the Convention has already been attained, and that in all other States steady progress is being effected both by public opinion and by the spontaneous action of the Rulers. Apart from these reasonable reservations, the grounds for which Sir William Vincent explained to the Committee in a statement which we shall reproduce in our Final Report, the Indian Delegation was authorised to sign the Slavery Convention if concluded in a form similar to that already considered in India.

86. Certain of the observations of other Governments require to be mentioned. The British Government had proposed a number of drafting amendments tending to clarify the diplomatic provisions of the original draft, in particular as regards the maintenance of the previous international agreements regarding slavery. Its main proposals, however, were (1) that the slave trade should be recognised as piracy, or alternatively that the Signatory States should undertake to execute an agreement enabling their warships to proceed against any vessel on the high seas of any Signatory State and suspected of being engaged in the slave trade in areas where such trade may be expected to exist; (2) that the Signatory States should undertake to communicate to the League present and future laws enacted to control or suppress the slave trade, slavery or forced labour, for publication in the Report of the Assembly by the Council of the League. The Indian

Delegation was instructed to support these proposals. The German Government had commented at considerable length on various provisions. Its comments were chiefly directed towards strengthening the obligations as regards control of forced labour and various practices held to be akin to slavery, such as debt slavery, sham adoption, childhood marriage, etc. Similar observations and amendments were made in the course of the discussions by Dr. Nansen (Norway). The Portuguese and South African Governments had taken exception to the inclusion in the Convention of obligations as regards compulsory labour, which in the opinion of the Portuguese Government required to be defined if mentioned at all. The French Government brought up again a proposal made by its delegates at the Sixth Assembly, which proved to be the chief crux in arriving at an agreement. It wished to incorporate in the provisions for control of the slave trade by sea provisions based on the corresponding article in the Arms Traffic Convention for maritime supervision of the trade in arms. In the ensuing discussions, which were conducted in a Sub-Committee of the Sixth Committee, including representatives of the countries which had made observations on the draft Convention, the observations of Governments and amendments proposed by the various delegations were dealt with article by article. In this Report we propose only to comment on Articles 2, 3, 5 and 9, which are of special interest to India reserving for our Final Report such remarks as have to be made on the discussion of the other articles.

Article 2.

87. Sub-paragraph (b) of this Article read as follows in the draft adopted by the Sixth Assembly:—"to bring about progressively and as soon as possible the disappearance of slavery in all its forms, notably in the case of domestic slavery and similar conditions."

The German Delegation proposed to incorporate in the text other conditions besides domestic slavery which they considered to resemble slavery, such as debt slavery, slave adoption, child marriage, traffic in women, etc. It was argued by the South African delegate that domestic slavery is not necessarily in all cases the same as slavery. Where it is tantamount to slavery, as defined in Article I of the Convention, the Signatory Powers are undertaking in the first portion of the above-quoted sentence to abolish it. The German Delegation still pressed for the insertion of a special sub-paragraph undertaking to bring about the disappearance of all conditions of servitude resembling slavery. Sir William Vincent pointed out that the introduction of an additional clause of this character might have the unfortunate effect of causing Governments to reconsider the whole Convention before agreeing to its signature. The original text had been carefully considered in India, not only by the Central Government itself, but by all the Local Governments responsible for the execution of such an agreement among many peoples of diverse types. If the text of this important Article were materially altered, it would hardly be possible for him to sign the Convention, as he hoped to do, without further reference to the Government of India. Finally, the Sub-Committee agreed on the text which was ultimately adopted on the understanding that reference to the foregoing discussion should be made in the report of the Sixth Committee to the Assembly on the Convention. This report is reproduced in an appendix to our Final Report. The Indian Delegation considers that the drafting of Article 2 has been much improved by the omission of special reference to domestic slavery. The Sixth Committee interprets the Article in its present form as tending to bring about the disappearance from written legislation or from the customs of a country of everything which attempts the maintenance of a private individual of rights over another person of the same nature as the rights which an individual can have over things. Obviously, the detailed application of this provision must be left to the discretion of the Governments of each of the Signatory States.

Article 3.

88. The Indian Delegation came to Geneva prepared to support either of the two British proposals, which have been already explained, for rendering the maritime supervision of the slave trade more effective. The British proposal that the slave trade should be treated as piracy proved unacceptable to the French and Italian Delegations. It appeared that France and Italy were apprehensive of the effect of increasing the rights exercisable by warships on the high seas over their merchant vessels. The second British proposal, for an agreement between the Signatory States enabling the warships of each to proceed against the vessels of the others believed to be engaged in the slave trade, was also resisted. The Italian Delegation considered that separate agreements should be made between each of the Signatory States instead of one agreement, and that the zone in which special rights were to be exercised should be determined in the agreement as well as the type and tonnage of vessels liable to be visited. The French Delegation proposed, as an alternative, that the provisions for defining the type of vessel liable to be visited, the area in which that visit might take place and the rights to be exercised, should be as defined in the Arms Traffic Convention, 1925. The advantage from the French point of view of this proposal was that the Arms Traffic Convention provisions give no general right to search a vessel believed to carry arms, and restrict the right of visit to certain vessels of less than 500 tons (believed to carry arms) which are defined as

"native" vessels, that is to say, vessels manned, fitted out, commanded or owned by the natives of countries in an area bordering on the Indian Ocean bounded by the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf on the north, the African coast on the west and the west coast of India on the east.

89. The Indian Delegation had been informed that the Government of India had not yet decided to ratify the Arms Traffic Convention because of the provision which involved Indian ships owned, manned or commanded by Indians being brought under the invidious description of "native" ships and being subjected to maritime supervision not applicable to the ships of other countries. Sir William Vincent endeavoured to persuade the French Delegation to drop its proposal. He pointed out that legislation by reference is always dangerous, and, in fact, some of the provisions of the Arms Traffic Convention which were quoted were quite out of place in the Slavery Convention, as they dealt with cargo and not with persons. He supported, in agreement with Lord Cecil, the proposals of the Italian Delegation. He said that most of the traffic in slaves appeared to be carried in Arab dhows, and it would be quite possible to confine the agreement to this class of vessel. After this discussion it was decided to refer the whole question to a small Sub-Committee, with instructions to present an agreed proposal. Lord Cecil kept the Indian Delegation informed from time to time of the course of the discussions. At one time it looked as though a formula might be found to define native vessels so as to exclude Indian vessels. Ultimately, however, the Italian Delegation refused to consider any new formula other than that in the Arms Traffic Convention, as this would involve further examination of the Slavery Convention by the Italian Government. Article 3, in the form in which it was ultimately adopted, was still open to the objections stated by Sir William Vincent when the discussion began. He, therefore, declared in the Sixth Committee when the Convention was adopted that he could not accept the Article as worded without further instructions. In the first place, the slave trade stood on an entirely different footing from arms traffic. Whereas, in certain circumstances, the latter was legitimate, the conveyance of slaves on a native or any other vessel was in any case criminal. Secondly, there was no slave trade off the coast of India, and Indian ships were not employed for such traffic. It would not be consonant with the dignity of India to accept a Convention which clearly places Indians in a position of inferiority, and suggests that Indian ships are not entitled to be treated in exactly the same manner as the ships of other Powers. The reservation which was ultimately made by Sir William Vincent in signing the Slavery Convention differed, in certain respects, from that which he originally proposed to make in the Sixth Committee. He therefore read out its terms when speaking on the Convention as a whole in the Assembly, although he made it clear that by so doing he did not commit the Indian Delegation to the acceptance of the doctrine that it is strictly necessary to announce before signature of a Convention the terms of a reservation subject to which it is accepted. The Article, in its final form, binds Signatory States to negotiate a separate Convention regarding maritime supervision of the slave trade. It is to be hoped that when this Convention comes to be negotiated, the strong protests of the Indian and Persian Delegations against the proposal to class vessels coming from those countries as "native," and thereby subject to certain disabilities, will have made it clear that these provisions are unworkable.

Article 5.

90. Sub-para. (1) of this Article as worded in the draft adopted at the Sixth Assembly read as follows:—"In principle, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes." The text adopted by the Seventh Assembly was the result of long discussion. The words "in principle" were objected to by Dr. Nansen (Norway). Sir William Vincent pointed out that if their omission and the substitution of the words "subject to the transitional provisions laid down below" were a mere change of language, it was most unwise to alter the original text. On the other hand, if they implied a change of meaning, it was now difficult to obtain the concurrence of Governments to the substitution. He did not believe that the Local Governments in India responsible for the regulation of labour questions would agree to enforce penal sanctions, if this was intended, against forced labour in cases where it still existed, though without legal sanction, in India. Similar objections were made by the Portuguese, Netherlands and South African Delegations, but Dr. Nansen's amendment was carried by a vote. A long argument also took place on the question whether the Convention should provide for adequate remuneration always being given for compulsory labour for public purposes. Ultimately it was decided that this provision could not be inserted in the Convention itself. Instead, Resolution 3, reproduced in the Appendix to this Report, was adopted, recognising that forced labour for public purposes is sometimes necessary, but expressing the opinion that, as a general rule, it should not be resorted to unless it is impossible to obtain voluntary labour, and that it should receive adequate remuneration. Sir William Vincent made it clear that it must be understood that remuneration in India also covered indirect benefit. Work on canals and forests, and service on the frontier against raiders was not always remunerated in cash, but was of direct benefit to those engaged upon them. It also had to be understood that voluntary labour could not always be substituted for forced labour when, as a matter of convenience for the labourer and for Government and also of economy, it appeared preferable to have carried out by local labour as a compulsory service what would otherwise involve the bringing of contract labour from a distance.

91. In sub-para 3 of Article 5, the word "competent" was inserted, with other minor textual alterations, in order to make it clear that responsibility for recourse to

compulsory labour rests, not with the Government of India, but with the Local Government or such other competent central authority as may be determined.

92. Attention is also invited to Resolution 4, reproduced in the Appendix. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office has nominated a Committee, in agreement with the International Labour Conference, 1926, to conduct a general enquiry into the questions of forced labour and native labour throughout the world. Sir Charles Low, I.C.S. (retired), has been invited to serve as an expert on Indian labour questions on this Committee. Dr. Nansen (Norway) was anxious that the Seventh Assembly should take cognisance of the decision of the International Labour Organisation. The Director of the Labour Office favoured the adoption of a resolution to call attention to the rights of the Labour Organisation to institute international regulation of any labour question. Sir William Vincent joined the delegates of Italy and France in objecting to the Assembly being asked to adopt a resolution attributing such wide powers to the Labour Organisation. He held that the Assembly was not concerned with the ultimate results of the Labour Office enquiry so much as with the fact that it had been instituted, which was of special interest having regard to the mention of compulsory labour in the Slavery Convention. The form in which the resolution was ultimately adopted took account of Sir William Vincent's observations.

Article 9.

93. This Article was introduced in order to enable Signatory States to contract out of the whole or any of the provisions of the Convention in respect of some or all of the territories over which they exercised authority. The form of this Article was a matter of importance to the Indian Delegation, as it had been instructed to declare that the Convention would not be binding on the unadministered tracts in Northern India and the Indian States. Both in this Article and in Articles 2 and 5 the word "suzerainty" was inserted at the proposal of Sir William Vincent in order to ensure *ex majori cautela* that the authority exercised by the King as High Contracting Party for the Indian States was adequately expressed. It is to be observed that the Article provides for subsequent separate accession on behalf of any territory which, for the time being, is excluded from the application of the Convention. Sir William Vincent stated that the provisions of the Convention would be brought by the Government of India to the notice of the Rulers of Indian States.

94. The conclusion of the Slavery Convention was one of the most important achievements of the Seventh Assembly. The fact that it was immediately signed by some 24 States is most satisfactory. These States included the British Empire, Portugal and Belgium among the chief Colonial Powers. The signatures of France, Italy and the Netherlands had unfortunately to be withheld pending consideration of the Convention by their Governments. The South African delegate left Geneva before the Convention was opened for signature. The Indian Delegation considers that the Convention marks a practical step forward in the eradication of slavery and the slave trade. The opportunity was taken by Sir William Vincent to explain at the last meeting of the Assembly, when the Convention was adopted, that the reservations which he had been obliged to make on behalf of India were in no sense intended to impede its execution. He alluded to the important efforts made by the Local Governments, notably in Burma, to effect the eradication of traces of slavery and analogous conditions, and to the progressive abolition in India of the exaction of forced labour as a praedial obligation. He declared that India, if apt to scrutinise with jealousy the terms of such an agreement as this, was careful to enter into no solemn undertaking which she would not be prepared to implement, while her Government had to consider the effect of such an agreement on a vast population—one-fifth of the population of the world—living in very varying conditions.

MANDATES.

9. In accordance with custom, the Assembly referred for consideration in the Sixth Committee the Reports of the Mandates Commission on the administration of various territories by mandatory Powers. Dr. Nansen (Norway) drew attention to a recent discussion in the Council about the questionnaire prepared by the Mandates Commission for the use of the Powers exercising B and C Mandates, that is to say, mandates other than those over Syria, Palestine and Iraq. It had been said that if this questionnaire came into force government would no longer be vested in the mandatory Power, but in the Mandates Commission. Again, the Mandates Commission had asked the Council whether it would be desirable to draw up a procedure for the hearing in person of petitioners from mandated territories, and the Council had appeared to disapprove the introduction of such a procedure. Dr. Nansen, supported by the Swedish delegate, Mme. Bugge-Wicksell, a member of the Mandates Commission, proposed a resolution supporting the action of the Mandates Commission. Lord Cecil, who was supported by Mr. Smit (South Africa) and M. de Jouvenel (France), deprecated the view that the Assembly could properly judge between the Council and the Mandates Commission. He himself expressed the highest admiration of the Mandates Commission's work. Mr. Smit said the Mandates Commission must remember that it was dealing with sovereign States and had no power of initiation. M. de Jouvenel said that his experience as High Commissioner in Syria had enabled him to form a better judgment of the personality of some of the

petitioners and of the value to be attached to their petitions than the Commission was able to do. He thought that the existence of the Commission was perhaps partly responsible for the prolongation of the Syrian revolt. These remarks provoked some resentment among members of the Mandates Commission, and M. de Jouvenel spoke again in a more conciliatory manner. The Chairman summed up the discussion with the hope that it would leave no impression that there was any kind of conflict between the Mandates Commission and any delegates on the Committee. Eventually a resolution was adopted, and ultimately passed by the Assembly, expressing confidence in the members of the Mandates Commission as well as in the members of the Council to ensure the application of the principles in the Article of the Covenant dealing with the exercise of mandates in a cordial spirit of co-operation with the mandatory Powers.

Concluding Observations.

96. We trust that this summary of our three weeks' work at Geneva will give a general indication of the wide range of subjects discussed at the Assembly and the attitude adopted by the Indian Delegation towards some of them. For a more detailed study of the conclusions reached by the Assembly, reference should be made to our Final Report. The outstanding event of this year's Assembly was the admission of Germany to the League. Her representatives at once made their influence felt in the course of the subsequent debates, and will certainly prove a valuable addition to the councils of the League. The effect of the Assembly's decisions in regard to the composition of the Council, which confirmed with little amendment the recommendations of the special Committee appointed to find a solution of the March crisis, will be more evident after one or more sessions of the enlarged Council have been held. It is at least a remarkable evidence of the democratic character of the League that States so small as Colombia and Salvador will now exercise equal rights on the Council with the Great Powers. The Assembly expressed its sense of the value of the Locarno Agreements in providing a measure of security in that part of Europe where peace has been most imperilled. For the time being it was content to point the way to other countries to enter into similar pacts without, this year, attempting to devise another agreement of universal application going beyond the terms of the Covenant in order to obtain by methods of arbitration, a general guarantee of security. The delegations of many of the smaller European countries showed anxiety to accelerate the pace of measures for reduction of armaments, while the representatives of the Great Powers expressed the need for caution and full investigation, in order that failure to reach agreement on this difficult question might be avoided. The position was somewhat similar in regard to the proposed Economic Conference, the ultimate success of which would seem likely to be in proportion to the thoroughness of the preparatory work now being undertaken. The need for cautious progress in these matters of world policy is shown by the unsatisfactory record in the matter of ratification of technical agreements already signed by representatives of Member States.

97. It was well that the British Empire Delegations undertook the unpopular task of reminding the Assembly of the danger of bringing within the range of League discussion and machinery matters of purely domestic concern unsuitable for international action. The conclusion of the Slavery Convention at the Seventh Assembly, in which the Indian Delegation played a conspicuous rôle, will, we hope, be regarded as a constructive act of real value. In another direction, it is gratifying to report that the financial reconstruction undertaken by the League in Austria and Hungary has been crowned with success, and that the results of the work on behalf of refugees in Greece have justified the making of a similar experiment on a smaller scale in Bulgaria; also that many Governments are prepared to co-operate in Dr. Nansen's scheme for finding employment for Armenian and Russian refugees by means of a contributory fund raised from the refugees themselves.

98. Turning to the work of the Indian Delegation itself, we desire in the first place to express our obligation and gratitude to the Secretariat staff deputed for our assistance by the India Office. Not only was our work greatly facilitated by the excellent briefs prepared for us, but their advice and knowledge of the subjects under discussion and of the procedure were of the utmost value to all members of the delegation. We hope that the results achieved at the Assembly by the delegates will be approved. The speech of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala focussed the attention of the Assembly, in the midst of its absorption in the problem of the composition of the Council, on India's contribution to League work and her claims to fuller recognition in the decisions of the Assembly. More than one speaker referred in approving terms to this reminder that the policy of the League should be universal and not bounded by the needs of Europe. Opportunity for illustrating this thesis occurred in the discussions in the Second and Fifth Committees, of which advantage was taken in the speeches of various members of the delegation. It was a satisfactory result that the Assembly approved a moderate financial support of the Singapore Bureau, thus recognising the principle that more definite work needed to be undertaken by the League in Asiatic countries; also that testimony was given to the efficiency and value of the control in India of the production, consumption and distribution of opium and its products. At the same time the Indian Delegation undertook, not without success, the less agreeable task of urging the need for financial economy by the League at a time when the world generally requires to be set an example of rigorous scrutiny of public expenditure. We were also able to pay more than one tribute to the constructive work of the League in the countries heavily stricken by the war and in the sphere of international intellectual co-operation.

99. Our predecessors at the Sixth Assembly urged the need for a larger representation of India at Assembly sessions. The more numerous delegation sent this year found its time fully occupied in the lengthy Committee discussions, three at least of which were in progress on most mornings and afternoons simultaneously, and sometimes more, besides having to attend other informal meetings with our colleagues of other delegations. On more than one occasion it was also necessary to hold evening meetings of the Committees in order to finish their work in the time allotted. Nevertheless, opportunities also occurred for valuable social intercourse with members of other delegations. We met with much hospitality and ourselves had the pleasure of entertaining, together with some of the most prominent personalities at the Assembly, a number of our British, Dominion and Asiatic colleagues, as well as the Indians employed in the Secretariat of the League and International Labour Office. In our opinion there is plenty of work at the Assembly to occupy an Indian Delegation of moderate size, both in the formal proceedings of the Assembly and its Committees, and also in more informal surroundings, where we can do something to dispel the large amount of ignorance which still prevails as regards Indian institutions and public life among representatives of many foreign countries.

(Signed.) W. H. VINCENT.
JAGATJIT SINGH,
Maharaja of Kapurthala.
ABDUL QADIR.

2nd November 1926.

APPENDIX.

ANNEX I.—Extract from Interim Report of Indian Delegation to Sixth Assembly.

THE COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

The Covenant of the League of Nations was signed at the Peace Conference at Versailles, in 1919, by the late Mr. Montagu, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir, and Lord Sinha on behalf of India, together with the representatives of 12 other States signatories to the Treaty of Versailles. These States are the original Members of the League of Nations. Before the First Session of the Assembly, which was summoned by the late President Wilson to be held at Geneva in 1920, the membership of the League had increased to 42 States. At the present time the membership is 55. The Articles of the Covenant define in general terms the constitution and functions of the League of Nations, but it has been left to the Assembly and the Council at their successive sessions to determine their respective methods and spheres of work. The central purpose of the League is the preservation of peace, whether by provisions for security, arbitration and reduction of armaments or by economic reconstruction and the creation of technical organisations to facilitate friendly intercourse between the nations of the world. The main principles for the preservation of peace adopted in the Covenant are conference and delay. The States Members are pledged not to go to war, at least until certain prescribed methods of peaceful settlement of a dispute have been tried, then not to go to war in any circumstances until at least three months after the result of the investigation of the cause of their dispute is known, and in no case to go to war against a unanimous decision of the Council (excluding the votes of the parties to the dispute). With a view to due investigation of the causes of disputes the States Members of the League undertake to submit them, when direct negotiations fail, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice for judicial settlement, or to some agreed form of arbitration, or, if either of these two courses is followed, to submit to an enquiry by the League itself: such an enquiry can be undertaken either by the Assembly or by the Council, but is ordinarily held by the latter. States in dispute, whether Members of the Council or of the League or not, may participate in the discussion of a dispute in which they are concerned. All States, therefore, have a choice between judicial settlement, settlement by arbitration, or mediation by the Council or the Assembly to secure settlement of a dispute which they cannot settle by direct negotiation. On the other hand, the League cannot impose its decisions upon States without their consent; it cannot interfere in matters declared to be of national domestic concern; no initiative within the League and no League decision can be taken except by the Government of States Members of the League; the penalties provided in the Covenant do not apply to States which fail to carry out the decisions of the League, but only to States which resort to war in positive breach to the Covenant itself.

The other work of the League, such as its direct administration of certain areas of Europe; its supervision of the administration of certain areas outside Europe by States Members of the League under mandate; its organisation of international co-operation in financial, economic, trade, transit, health, intellectual and moral questions, is directed towards the elimination of possible causes of disputes between nations, as well as to humanitarian and social development. In all these activities the League has to act as a

composite association of States, each making due allowance for the situation and the desires of others. The League cannot impose a collective will, but must secure general consent to its decisions. It is not so much a form of government as a form of international co-operation between Governments.

THE ASSEMBLY AND THE COUNCIL.

The Constitution of the League itself secures continuity in this co-operation. In the Covenant the respective functions of the Assembly and the Council have not been strictly defined. In practice, however, the Assembly, consisting of not more than three representatives of each State Member and meeting in annual sessions in the month of September, has assumed the general direction of the work of the League. The Council, which meets once a quarter, consists of the representatives of 10 States Members, namely, four permanent Members, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, and six non-permanent Members, elected annually by the Assembly which are at present Brazil, Uruguay, Spain, Czecho-Slovakia, Sweden, and Belgium. It supervises the current work of the Secretariat and the various Commissions, and deals with special emergencies. It has, in fact, become the executive organ of the League. In this capacity the Council makes appointments to and supervises the work of the special organisations or commissions created by the decisions of the Assembly to conduct special enquiries or supervise administration. The administration of the Saar Valley and Danzig, the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Greek Refugees Commission (of which Sir John Campbell, I.C.S., retired, is a member), and the Financial Commissions in Austria and Hungary, are among the organisations concerned with direct administration. Among other organisations are the League Health Organisation, which supervises medical research, the publication of epidemiological statistics and the establishment of liaison between the public health services of different countries; the Economic, Financial, and Communications and Transit Committees, which study in meetings of experts the means of facilitating international co-operation in these matters; the Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (of which Sir Jagadis Bose is a member, and Sir Atul Chatterjee is a substitute member); the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Advisory Committee, which conceives measures to control the traffic in opium and drugs; the Financial Supervisory Commission (of which Lord Meston is a member), which performs the functions of a Budget or Estimates Committee, reviewing and controlling the expenditure of the League; and the Advisory Committee for the Protection of Women and Children. In addition, temporary organisations are created from time to time to study special questions. Among these may be mentioned the Committee for Allocation of the Expenses of the League between the Member States, the Committee to study the Development of International Law (of which Sir Muhammad Rafique is a member), and the Temporary Slavery Committee.

THE SECRETARIAT.

The administrative and clerical services of the Assembly, Council, and subordinate organisations are provided by the permanent staff of the Secretariat and by temporary staff recruited from time to time. Members of the staff are required to be proficient in at least French and English. They were largely recruited, if not locally, among the chief European States at the outset. India is at present represented by only two of her nationals at the Secretariat.

The whole expenditure involved in the meetings of the Assembly, the Council, and various Conferences and Commissions, the upkeep of the League Secretariat, as well as of the International Labour Office and Permanent Court of International Justice, is defrayed through the Budget presented annually to the Assembly. The Assembly also decides in what proportion the expenditure is divisible between the Member States. The total annual expenditure amounts on an average to £900,000 sterling, of which about £490,000 is spent by the League of Nations proper, £285,000 by the International Labour Office, and £80,000 by the Permanent Court, the balance being capital expenditure and working capital.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Reports of the sessions of the Council and of the various technical organisations, as well as those of International Conferences summoned at Geneva to conclude agreements on special questions (*e.g.*, the Customs, Opium, and Arms Traffic Conferences) are distributed, on publication, to the Governments of all States Members of the League, whether directly represented at such sessions or conferences or not. In addition, a General Report on the work of the Council and the Secretariat and the measures taken to execute the decisions of the previous Assembly is distributed shortly before the annual session of the Assembly. The provisional agenda for the Assembly session is prepared by the Secretariat, subject to the approval of the President of the Council, and is distributed four months before the Assembly meets. It includes discussion of the General Report and any Supplementary Reports, and the consideration of the work of each of the permanent organisations and of any temporary committees which have been required to submit a report, also the audited accounts for the previous financial period and the Budget statement.

Items may be added either by the Council or by the preceding Assembly or by individual Member States. By a rule of procedure any Member State may, at least one month before the opening of the session, propose the inclusion of additional items in the agenda. But the Assembly has the right to decide if these additional items are to be discussed in the current session. This procedure secures some degree of notice to the Member States of the questions likely to be discussed at the Assembly; but the right to suggest supplementary items for discussion is freely exercised and many of the reports of the work of technical organisations are not available for distribution before the beginning of the session. It therefore is often the case that questions on which the delegates present have received no instructions or advice are brought up for discussion at the Assembly. In such cases the delegates of distant countries, such as India, find themselves at a disadvantage through being unable to obtain the views of the competent authorities in their own country before taking a decision. In order to give satisfaction to the more distant countries, the Assembly usually decides to postpone a decision on such questions until they have been examined by the Governments of the Member States. Except therefore in matters of routine and comparative unimportance or in case of great urgency, a final decision is rarely taken at the Assembly on any question until it has been considered by the Governments of the Member States. The Assembly, however, is sometimes able to approve a proposal in principle while requesting the Council to decide on the manner and time of its execution. As the decisions of the Assembly have to be taken with unanimity, there is little danger of its action being precipitate.

The Assembly at present meets in a hired building at some distance from the Secretariat. Four seats on the floor of the house are allotted to the representatives of each Member State, arranged in alphabetical order. The fourth seat is for the use of a substitute delegate or secretary. Facing the representatives is a dais, on which the President and officials of the Assembly sit, immediately behind the tribune. The Press and general public sit in the galleries surrounding the hall and other members of the various delegations occupy the corridors of the floor of the house.

THE COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY.

It has been the practice of each Assembly to appoint six general Committees, on which all the delegations are represented, for consideration of and report to the Assembly upon the items of the agenda referred to them. Each delegation has the right to be represented by one delegate or a substitute. The Committees elect their own Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen. Ordinarily, the Press and general public are admitted to their sessions. In the Assembly it is necessary to give the President notice if a delegate intends to speak. The procedure in Committees is less formal; set speeches are the exception rather than the rule and the proceedings are not reported verbatim. For each of the questions on the agenda a *rapporteur* is appointed, who initiates the proceedings by presenting a draft report on the basis of available documentary data with appropriate draft resolutions for the consideration of the Committee. After the discussion is finished a revised report, which is expected to include a brief account of the various opinions expressed in the Committee, is adopted and presented to the Assembly for the approval of the draft resolution appended to it. Whereas all decisions of the Assembly have to be unanimous, decisions can be taken in Committees by a majority vote. The *rapporteur*, however, endeavours, under the direction of the Chairman, to conciliate opposing views by modifications in his report and draft resolution in such a way as to enable the resolution to be carried with unanimity in the Assembly.

ANNEX II.—Resolutions and convention regarding Slavery and Forced Labour adopted by the Seventh Assembly on the Report of the Sixth Committee.

The Assembly :

1. Approves the Slavery Convention drafted by its Sixth Committee, and earnestly trusts that it will be signed and ratified as soon as possible by all the Members of the League of Nations :

Instructs the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps to bring the Convention officially to the knowledge of all States Members or Non-Members of the League of Nations which may not have signed it before the end of the present session of the Assembly, to the end that they may sign or adhere to it in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention.

2. Desires that the League of Nations should continue to interest itself in securing the progressive abolition of slavery and conditions analogous thereto, and therefore requests the Council to prepare and communicate to the Assembly every year a document mentioning the laws and regulations which parties to the Convention on Slavery, in accordance with Article 7, will have communicated to the Secretary-General, and that the Council will include therein any supplementary information which the Members of the League may be disposed spontaneously to furnish with regard to the measures taken by them to this end.

3. While recognising that forced labour for public purposes is sometimes necessary :

Is of opinion that, as a general rule, it should not be resorted to unless it is impossible to obtain voluntary labour, and that it should receive adequate remuneration.

4. Taking note of the work undertaken by the International Labour Office in conformity with the mission entrusted to it and within the limits of its constitution ;

Considering that these studies naturally include the problem of forced labour :

Requests the Council to inform the Governing Body of the International Labour Office of the adoption of the Slavery Convention, and to draw its attention to the importance of the work undertaken by the Office with a view to studying the best means of preventing forced or compulsory labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery.

SLAVERY CONVENTION.

* * * * *

Whereas the signatories of the General Act of the Brussels Conference of 1889-90 declared that they were equally animated by the firm intention of putting an end to the traffic in African slaves ;

Whereas the signatories of the Convention of Saint Germain-en-Laye of 1919 to revise the General Act of Berlin of 1885 and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of 1890 affirmed their intention of securing the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea ;

Taking into consideration the report of the Temporary Slavery Commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on June 12th, 1924 ;

Desiring to complete and extend the work accomplished under the Brussels Act and to find a means of giving practical effect throughout the world to such intentions as were expressed in regard to slave trade and slavery by the signatories of the Convention of Saint Germain-en-Laye, and recognising that it is necessary to conclude to that end more detailed arrangements than are contained in that Convention ;

Considering, moreover, that it is necessary to prevent forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery :

Have decided to conclude a Convention and have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :—

* * * * *

Who, having communicated their full powers, have agreed as follows :—

Article 1.

For the purpose of the present Convention, the following definitions are agreed upon :—

(1) Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.

(2) The slave trade includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery ; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave, with a view to selling or exchanging him ; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties undertake each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, so far as they have not already taken the necessary steps—

(a) to prevent and suppress the slave trade ;

(b) to bring about, progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to adopt all appropriate measures with a view to preventing and suppressing the embarkation, disembarkation, and transport of slaves in their territorial waters and upon all vessels flying their respective flags.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to negotiate as soon as possible a general Convention with regard to the slave trade which will give them rights and impose upon them duties of the same nature as those provided for in the Convention of June 17th, 1925, relative to the International Trade in Arms (Articles 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and paras. 3, 4, and 5 of section II of Annex II) with the necessary adaptations, it being understood that this general Convention will not place the ships (even of small tonnage) of any High Contracting Parties in a position different from that of the other High Contracting Parties.

It is also understood that, before or after the coming into force of this general Convention, the High Contracting Parties are entirely free to conclude between themselves, without, however, derogating from the principles laid down in the preceding paragraph, such special agreements as, by reason of their peculiar situation, might appear to be suitable in order to bring about as soon as possible the complete disappearance of the slave trade.

Article 4.

The High Contracting Parties shall give to one another every assistance with the object of securing the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties recognize that recourse to compulsory or forced labour may have grave consequences, and undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty, or tutelage, to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery.

It is agreed that :—

- (1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.
- (2) In territories in which compulsory or forced labour for other than public purposes still survives, the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour progressively, and as soon as possible, to put an end to the practice. So long as such forced or compulsory labour exists, this labour shall invariably be of an exceptional character, shall always receive adequate remuneration, and shall not involve the removal of the labourers from their usual place of residence.
- (3) In all cases, the responsibility for any recourse to compulsory or forced labour shall rest with the competent central authorities of the territory concerned.

Article 6.

Those of the High Contracting Parties whose laws do not at present make adequate provision for the punishment of infractions of laws and regulations enacted with a view to giving effect to the purposes of the present Convention, undertake to adopt the necessary measures in order that severe penalties may be imposed in respect of such infractions.

Article 7.

The High Contracting Parties undertake to communicate to each other and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations any laws and regulations which they may enact with a view to the application of the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 8.

The High Contracting Parties agree that disputes arising between them relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case either or both of the States Parties to such a dispute should not be parties to the Protocol of December 16th, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the Parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each State, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of October 18th, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

Article 9.

At the time of signature, or of ratification, or of accession, any High Contracting Party may declare that its acceptance of the present Convention does not bind some or all of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage in respect of all or any provisions of the Convention; it may subsequently accede separately on behalf of any one of them or in respect of any provision to which any one of them is not a party.

Article 10.

In the event of a High Contracting Party wishing to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will at once communicate a certified true copy of the notification to all the other High Contracting Parties informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying State, and one year after the notification has reached the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any territory placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage.

Article 11.

The present convention, which will bear this day's date and of which the French and English texts are both authentic, will remain open for signature by the States Members of the League of Nations until April 1st, 1927.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will subsequently bring the present convention to the notice of States which have not signed it, including States which are not Members of the League of Nations, and invite them to accede thereto.

A State desiring to accede to the convention shall notify its intention in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and transmit to him the instrument of accession, which shall be deposited in the archives of the League.

The Secretary-General shall immediately transmit to all the other High Contracting Parties a certified true copy of the notification and of the instrument of accession, informing them of the date on which he received them.

Article 12.

The present convention will be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will inform all the High Contracting Parties of such deposit.

The Convention will come into operation for each State on the date of the deposit of its ratification or of its accession.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Geneva the twenty-fifth day of September One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in one copy, which will be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations. A certified copy shall be forwarded to each signatory State.

The Convention was signed by Sir William Vincent on 25th September 1926 on behalf of India, subject to the following reservations:—

Under the terms of Article 9 of this Convention, I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of Article 2, sub-section (b), Articles 5, 6 and 7 of this Convention upon the following territories, namely:—In Burma, the Naga tracts lying west and south of the Hukawng Valley, bounded on the north and west by the Assam boundary, on the east by the Naphuk River and on the south by the Singaling Hkamti and the Somra tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts, the tribal area to the east of the Naga Hills district, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the south of the Lushai Hills district; nor on the territories in India of any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty.

I also declare that my signature to the Convention is not binding in respect of Article 3 in so far as that Article may require India to enter into any Convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States Signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

The following reservation was made by Prince Arfa-ud-Dowleh on behalf of Persia on signing the Convention:—

I declare that Article 3 cannot compel Persia to subscribe to any arrangement or Convention under which its ships of all tonnages whatever are included in the category of native craft referred to in the Arms Traffic Convention.

L. GRAHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 16th December 1926.

No. 593-E.—Major C. T. C. Plowden, of the Political Department, is granted leave on average pay for 5 months combined with leave on half average pay for 9 months and 24 days, under the Fundamental Rules, with effect from the 21st November 1926.

J. P. THOMSON,

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.

NOTIFICATION.

HEALTH.

Delhi, the 15th December 1926.

No. 1734.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 213 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules published with the Home Department notification No. 1902 (Sanitary), dated the 14th October 1910, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (4) of the said section, namely :—

1. To rule 1 of the said rules the following shall be added, namely :—

“except in rules 67 to 68-N. where section means a section of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).”

2. For rules 66-A., 67 and 68 of the said rules the following rules shall be substituted, namely :—

“67. Every intending pilgrim shall obtain, from the authority appointed in this behalf by the local Government of the province in which he resides or of the province in which the port of embarkation is situate, a Pilgrim Pass in Form No. XII appended to these rules and shall present the same for registration to such officer as is appointed in this behalf by the local Government of the last-named province.

68. (1) A pilgrim desiring to make the declaration referred to in the proviso to section 208A., shall produce his Pilgrim Pass before the authority referred to in the said proviso, and the said authority shall, when the declaration has been made, enter and sign the following endorsement in column 9 of the Pilgrim Pass, namely :—

‘The holder has duly made a declaration before me that he does not intend to return to India within three years.’

- (2) The declaration shall be made in the presence of two witnesses in the following form :—

‘I hereby solemnly ^{swear}_{affirm} that I do not intend to return to India within three years after the date of this declaration.’

68-A. The cost of a ticket issued to a pilgrim other than a pilgrim under seven years of age shall include the fixed sanitary and quarantine dues leviable at Kamaran on the outward voyage in respect of such pilgrim, and the cost of a ticket issued to any pilgrim shall include the sanitary and quarantine dues, if any, for the time being leviable at the port of destination on the outward voyage in respect of such pilgrim.

68-B. (1) The ticket which a pilgrim is under sub-section (1) of section 209 entitled to receive—

- (a) shall be issued from a book with counterfoils,
- (b) in the case of a return ticket, shall contain separate portions covering the outward and return journeys, respectively,
- (c) shall be denoted by a serial number stamped on the ticket and, in the case of a return ticket, on each separate portion thereof, and also on the counterfoil,
- (d) shall be of canvas, stout paper or parchment and shall be not less than 4½ inches in length and not less than 3 inches in width; provided that in the case of a return ticket, each portion shall be not less than 4½ inches in length and not less than 3 inches in width,
- (e) shall show the name of the ship on which the outward voyage is to be performed and the advertised date of its sailing.

- (2) On the ticket, or in the case of a return ticket on each portion thereof, and also on the counterfoil, there shall be inscribed—

- (a) the date of the issue of the ticket,
- (b) the name, father's name and tribe of the holder, or if the holder is a married female or a widow, the name, father's name and tribe of her husband or deceased husband, with the words “wife of” or “widow of”, as the case may be, prefixed,

- (c) the registration number (at port of embarkation) of the Pilgrim Pass of the holder,
- (d) the total cost of the ticket with a statement of the sanitary and quarantine dues referred to in rule 68-A.,
- (e) a statement to the effect that pilgrims under seven years of age are exempt from the payment of Kamaran quarantine dues,
- (f) the words 'food is procurable on board the ship on payment.'

(3) The particulars specified in clause (d) of sub-rule (2) shall be written in *Urdu* or in such other vernacular language as the local Government may direct, and the particulars specified in the remaining clauses of the said sub-rule shall be written in English.

68-C. (1) The person with whom the sum referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A. shall be deposited shall be, in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Karachi, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, and, in the case of a pilgrim sailing from Calcutta, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

(2) When such sum is deposited with such officer, he shall enter and sign the following endorsement in column 8 of the Pilgrim Pass:—

'Deposit Rs.....paid.'

68-D. (1) No ticket shall be issued to a pilgrim who does not produce his Pilgrim Pass duly registered and no single ticket for the lowest class available on the ship shall be issued to a pilgrim unless column 8 or column 9 of the Pass has been duly endorsed in the manner hereinbefore provided.

(2) When a ticket is issued to a pilgrim, the person issuing the same shall write or stamp the name of the ship on which the outward voyage is to be performed, as also the serial number and class of the ticket, in column 10 of the Pilgrim Pass and, if the ticket is a return ticket, shall enter and sign the following endorsement in the same column:—

'The holder has purchased a return ticket.'

68-E. It shall be the duty of the Master to ensure that no pilgrim is received on board in contravention of the provisions of section 208-A.

68-F. (1) When a pilgrim who has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A., desires to embark for the return voyage to India, he shall present his Pilgrim Pass duly endorsed in column 8 to the agent at the port of embarkation of the company to which the vessel he intends to travel in belongs, whereupon such agent shall write or stamp on the Pilgrim Pass—

- (a) the Shipping Agency's serial number,
- (b) the name of the ship by which the holder is to travel, and
- (c) a notice to the captain of the ship instructing him to take the holder of the Pass on board.

(2) If a pilgrim who, having made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A., desires to embark for the return voyage to India, has lost his Pilgrim Pass, he may apply to the Indian Pilgrimage Officer at the port of embarkation for an Emergency Pass, and the Indian Pilgrimage Officer after satisfying himself that the applicant was the holder of a Pilgrim Pass duly endorsed in column 8 and ascertaining from the shipping agents, who shall maintain a serially numbered list and enter therein the registration number (at the port of embarkation) of every Pilgrim Pass presented to them under sub-rule (1), that no passage has been granted on that Pilgrim Pass, may issue such Emergency Pass to which the provisions of sub-rule (1) shall then apply as if such Emergency Pass were the original Pilgrim Pass.

(3) The Indian Pilgrimage Officer shall forward forthwith to the shipping agents a copy of any Emergency Pass which he issues under sub-rule (2).

68-G. The Pilgrim Pass or Emergency Pass of a pilgrim who has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A., shall be collected on his embarkation and shall in due course be made over by the Master, owner or agent of the ship to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, or the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as the case may be.

68-H. (1) The officer making an inspection under section 206 or section 207 shall stamp the words 'not permitted to proceed on Haj' on the ticket and Pilgrim Pass of any pilgrim from whom permission to embark is withheld under sub-section (2) of section 206, or who is removed from the ship under sub-section (2) of section 207, or who is prevented from proceeding by reason of such permission being withheld from any member of his family or by reason of any member of his family being so removed.

(2) The right to refund of passage money accruing under sub-section (2) of section 209 to a pilgrim to whom sub-rule (1) applies or to a pilgrim otherwise prevented from proceeding shall be subject to the presentation by him of his ticket, stamped in

the case of a pilgrim to whom sub-rule (1) applies in accordance with the said sub-rule, to the owner or agent of the ship, and to a deduction of ten per cent. of the passage money paid by him.

(3) Where such pilgrim has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A., his right to refund of the amount of the deposit shall be subject to the presentation by him of his Pilgrim Pass, stamped, in the case of a pilgrim to whom sub-rule (1) applies, in accordance with the said sub-rule, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, or the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as the case may be.

68-I. When a pilgrim who has paid for a return ticket dies in the Hedjaz or on the voyage thereto or does not return to British India before the expiration of one year from the date on which he paid for the return ticket, the right accruing under sub-section (2) of section 209 to the person nominated by him in the manner hereinafter prescribed, or to his legal representative, or to himself, as the case may be, to a refund of half the passage money paid by such pilgrim, shall be subject to the presentation of the return portion of such pilgrim's ticket to the owner or agent of the ship, and to a deduction of any sum actually disbursed on behalf of such pilgrim on account of sanitary and quarantine dues at Kamaran and at the port of destination on the outward voyage, and to a further deduction of ten per cent. of half the sum resulting from the subtraction from the amount paid on account of the outward and return voyage of any sum actually disbursed as aforesaid.

68-J. When a pilgrim who has made the deposit referred to in clause (b) of section 208-A. dies as aforesaid, or does not return to British India before the expiration of one year from the date on which he made such deposit, the person nominated by him as aforesaid, his legal representative, or the pilgrim himself, as the case may be, shall, if he desires to exercise the right accruing under sub-section (2) of section 209 to refund of the amount of the deposit, present the Pilgrim Pass to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi, or the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, as the case may be.

68-K. The nomination in writing referred to in sub-section (2) of section 209 shall be made in the presence of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf at any port in British India or in the presence of the Master of the ship by which the pilgrim travels. It shall be attested by two witnesses and shall be in the following form:—

'I.....of village.....Post Office.....
District.....do hereby nominate.....of
village.....Post Office.....District.....
to receive any refund of my ^{return passage money due from the shipping company to which I}
_{deposit made under section 208-A.}
or my legal representative may become entitled under section 209 (2) of the
Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).'

68-L. When a pilgrim dies on the voyage to the Hedjaz, the Master shall make over to the person nominated by the pilgrim in accordance with rule 68-K., or, if no such person has been nominated, to the pilgrim's legal representative, or if the person so nominated or the legal representative, as the case may be, is not on board, shall include in the effects, dealt with in accordance with rule 78, the amount of any quarantine and sanitary dues included in the price of the pilgrim's ticket which have not been disbursed on the pilgrim's behalf.

68-M. (1) The owner or agent, to whom a ticket is presented in accordance with sub-rule (2) of rule 68-H. or rule 68-L., shall forthwith disburse the net amount of the refund to which the person presenting the ticket is entitled.

(2) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay and Karachi, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed for those ports, respectively, under section 8 of the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887 (Bombay Act II of 1887), and, in the case of pilgrims at any other port in British India, or such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, to ensure the prompt payment of refunds of passage money and of deposits in accordance with these rules.

68-N. (1) The period after which unclaimed passage money and deposits liable to be refunded shall lapse to Government shall be two years from the date of the ticket or the date on which the deposit was made, as the case may be.

(2) Within two months of the expiration of the period specified in sub-rule (1) the unclaimed passage money liable to refund shall be made over by the owner or agent to the officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf at any port in British India and in order to facilitate the operation of this rule the owner or agent of the shipping company concerned shall, on the arrival and on the departure of each pilgrim ship, furnish to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, or to the Protector of Pilgrims in Karachi, or to the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, as the case may be, a list containing the names of all pilgrim return ticket holders travelling by such ship together with the registration numbers (at port of embarkation) of the Pilgrim Passes originally issued to such pilgrims.

(3) Passage money and deposits lapsing to Government under sub-rule (1) shall be applied towards the relief and repatriation of pilgrims stranded in the Hedjaz in such manner as the Government of India may by general or special order direct.

3. After Form No. XI, of the Forms appended to the said rules, the following Form shall be inserted, namely :—

Port of embarkation :—

Registration number

(at port of embarkation) :—

British Consulate, Jeddah.

Registration No. :—

FORM No. XII.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PILGRIM PASS

for pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz from ports in British India.

(N.B. - This pass is not transferable and is liable to confiscation if found in the possession of any person other than the rightful holder.)

Name and father's name of holder. (a)	Tribe and Nationality.	Age and distinctive marks. (b)	Occupation.	Postal Address. (c)	Name, father's name and tribe of pilgrim whom holder is accompanying on Haj. (d)	Name and postal address of nominee or legal representative or heir of holder. (e)	Endorsement by officer to whom pilgrim has paid deposit to defray cost of return ticket under clause (b) in section 208-A. of Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).	Endorsement by officer before whom pilgrim has made declaration referred to in proviso to section 208-A. of Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).	Name of the ship by which the holder is to sail on the outward voyage, the serial number and class of ticket for outward voyage, and endorsement regarding purchase of a return ticket.	Space for entries to be stamped by the shipping agent at port of re-embarkation.	Endorsement regarding disposal of deposit or return coupon.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

(a) If the holder be a married female or a widow, the name and father's name of her husband or deceased husband should be given and the words "wife of" or "widow of", as the case may be, should be prefixed.

(b) Distinctive marks should be recorded only when the holder is a male pilgrim.

(c) Full postal address including the name of the district, province and country should be given.

(d) This column should be filled when the holder is a child below the age of 16 or a female.

(This pass, issued by the authority of the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council, requests and requires all those whom it may concern to afford the person above named going on pilgrimage to the Hedjaz all needed assistance and protection.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council,

Secretary to the Government of India in the

Department of Education,

Health and Lands.)

() To be struck out in the case of non-British subjects.

Issued at.....Signature of issuing officer.....

On.....Designation of issuing officer.....

H. G. DENNEHY,

Secretary to the Government of India (offg.).

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 39.—The 16th December 1926.—The following regulations are republished for general information.

A. N. DAS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

Regulations as to appointment of Assistant Executive Engineers in 1927.

[The Secretary of State is unable to give any undertaking that the Regulations will remain unaltered in the future.]

NOTE.—Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for appointment. Recommendations from persons other than those mentioned by a candidate in his application form will be disregarded.

1. Until further notice the Secretary of State for India in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Assistant Executive Engineers in the Public Works Department in India.

In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee, including at least one eminent representative of the Engineering profession.

In 1927 it is intended that ten* appointments shall be made.

The Selection Committee will probably sit in May.

2. Applications must be made on a printed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Services and General Department, India Office, Whitehall, S. W. 1, and should reach the India Office not later than 1st April 1927.

3. Candidates must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st August 1927.

4. Except as stated in the note on paragraph 1 hereof every candidate must be a European British subject of non-Asiatic domicile, and if he or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject and still be (or have continued to be until his death) a British subject. The decision of the Secretary of State in Council whether a candidate satisfies these conditions shall be final. A candidate must also be of good moral character and sound bodily health and, in the opinion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, in all respects suitable to hold an appointment in the Indian Public Works Department.

5. Candidates must produce evidence that they have either (1) obtained one of the University degrees mentioned in Appendix I; or (2) passed Sections A and B of the A. M. I. C. E. examination; or (3) passed the Associateship in Civil Engineering of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington); or (4) obtained such other diploma or distinction in Engineering as the Secretary of State may decide to accept in any particular case. It is preferred that candidates should have taken a college course and obtained one of the degrees mentioned in Appendix I. They must in addition have had at least one full year's practical experience of Civil Engineering under a qualified Civil Engineer at the time when they appear before the Selection Committee. Those whose qualifying diploma has been obtained without a college course should have had a full three years of such practical experience.

6. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation.

7. Candidates must be prepared, if called upon, to attend at the India Office, at their own expense, for a personal interview with the Selection Committee.

8. Selected candidates will further be required, before final appointment by the Secretary of State in Council, to appear, at their own expense, before the Medical Board at the India Office for examination as to their physical fitness for service in India.

* Of these ten appointments, one will be allotted to a Burman candidate if one presents himself and is found qualified. Such a candidate, if selected, will be appointed to the India-recruited Branch of the Department in Burma on the usual terms* and conditions applicable to that Branch. Separate Regulations showing the terms applicable to this appointment will be issued to Burman candidates on application.

*9. They will also be required to satisfy the Secretary of State of their ability to ride.

10. They will on appointment be provided with a free first-class passage to India and will be expected to proceed thither about the middle of September in the year in which they are appointed.

They will also be entitled to passage pay and the benefits accruing therefrom in respect of passages for themselves and their wives and families on the scale and subject to the conditions prescribed in the rules. (*See Appendix V.*)

11. Their pay and their service for leave will begin from the date of their landing in India, subject to their proceeding immediately to join their appointments. If they so desire, they will be able to obtain an advance of two months' pay, recoverable by monthly instalments of one-third of salary. Of this advance a portion not exceeding one-half may be drawn in England.

12. Candidates will enter the service as Assistant Executive Engineers on a salary, including overseas pay, of Rs. 6,300 a year. Service for increments and for pension will count from the date of landing in India (subject as aforesaid) or from the 1st October of the year of appointment, whichever is earlier.

13. The instruments required by Assistant Executive Engineers are supplied to them in India.

14. Particulars as to pay, pension, etc., are contained in Appendices III, IV, and V.

INDIA OFFICE,

November 1926.

NOTE FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES.

The Selection Committee of 1906 drew attention to the subjects which were held to be of most importance for the Public Works Service, viz.—

Pure Mathematics, including a knowledge of the differential and integral calculus.

Applied Mathematics.

Geometrical and Engineering Drawing.

Surveying and Geodesy.

Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures.

Hydraulics.

Heat Engines.

Materials used in Construction.

Building Construction.—Wood and metal work, limes and cements, and building with stone, brick, and concrete.

Knowledge of the principles of road-making, waterworks, sanitary and railway engineering. (Important.)

The Selection Committee were further of opinion that all candidates should have had some workshop training.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

List of degrees referred to in paragraph 5.

Candidates who rely on a degree in "Mechanical," "Electrical" or "Marine" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" should have had at least one year's practical experience in Civil Engineering.

List.

Oxford.—B. A., with Honours in the Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B. A., with Honours in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B. Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B. Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B. Sc. in Engineering.

* Selected candidates will be examined by the Civil Service Commissioners as to their ability to ride, and will be required to obtain either—

(a) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners that they are sufficiently at home in the saddle for the efficient performance of all the duties of the Indian Service of Engineers; or

(b) a certificate from the Civil Service Commissioners of minimum proficiency in riding.

In the latter case they will be subjected, on their arrival in India, to such further tests in riding as may be prescribed by their Government.

Candidates are warned that the certificate of minimum proficiency in riding, without which they will not be allowed to proceed to India, is only granted to those who can qualify in a series of tests, which includes jumping.

The chief tests will be: (a) saddling and bridling; (b) mounting and dismounting; (c) trotting; (d) cantering; (e) trotting without reins; (f) trotting without stirrups; (g) cantering without stirrups; (h) individual exercise; (i) jumping a hedge hurdle 3 feet 6 inches high.

Although the examination will, in the main, be confined to these points, the examiner will not be debarred from applying any other tests which may appear desirable.

Dublin.—B. A. I. (Ordinary or with Honours in Engineering).

Durham.—B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering, or in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

London.—B. Sc. (Internal degree) in Engineering, Ordinary or with Honours [not including the B. Sc. in Engineering (Mining) or the B. Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)]. The External degree is also accepted to the same extent, provided it is recognised by the Institution of Civil Engineers as exempting from Sections A and B of the A.M.I.C.E. examination.

Victoria University (Manchester).—B. Sc., with Honours in Engineering. B. Sc. Tech. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

Birmingham.—B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Liverpool.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical or Marine Engineering, or Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B. Sc. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Sheffield.—B. Eng. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the final Examination).

Bristol.—B. Sc. in Civil or Mechanical Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

University of Wales.—B. Sc. (in Civil, Mechanical, or Electrical Engineering).

National University of Ireland.—B. E.

Queen's University, Belfast.—B. Sc. in Engineering.

Note.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities.

APPENDIX II.

Regulations as to the Physical Examination of Candidates for Appointment to the Public Works Department in India.

Note.—Copies will be supplied to candidates on application to this Office.

APPENDIX III.

Particulars regarding the Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in India.

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirement of the Service.)

1. The Superior Engineer Establishment of the Public Works Department in India consists of a staff of Engineers, military and civil, engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India.

2. The permanent establishment of the Department is recruited from the following sources :—

- (1) Officers of Royal Engineers.
- (2) Persons appointed by the Secretary of State by selection from the United Kingdom.
- (3) Persons educated at the Government Civil Engineering Colleges in India.
- (4) Occasional admission of other qualified persons.

3. The various ranks of the Department are at present as follows :—

Executive Engineers and Assistant Executive Engineers.

Year of service. 1.	Basic pay.		Overseas pay.		Year of service. 1.	Basic pay.		Overseas pay.	
	Junior. 2.	Senior. 3.	If drawn in Sterling. 4.	If drawn in Rupees. 5.		Junior. 2.	Senior. 3.	If drawn in Sterling. 4.	If drawn in Rupees. 5.
	Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	£	Rs.
1st ...	375	—	—	150	13th ...	875	975	30	300
2nd ...	425	—	—	150	14th ...	925	1,025	30	300
3rd ...	475	—	—	150	15th ...	975	1,025	30	300
4th ...	525	625	—	150	16th ...	—	1,075	30	300
5th ...	525	625	15	150	17th ...	—	1,125	30	300
6th ...	575	675	15	150	18th ...	—	1,175	30	300
7th ...	625	725	15	150	19th ...	—	1,225	30	300
8th ...	625	725	25	250	20th ...	—	1,275	30	300
9th ...	675	775	25	250	21st ...	—	1,275	30	300
(Efficiency bar here.)					22nd ...	—	1,325	30	300
10th ...	725	825	25	250	23rd ...	—	1,325	30	300
11th ...	775	875	25	250	24th and over.	—	1,375	30	300
12th ...	825	925	30	300					

Note.—Overseas pay is admissible only to officers of non-Asiatic domicile. It will be drawn in sterling (except during the first four years) at the rates prescribed in the time-scale.

Superintending Engineers.—Rupees 1,750 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 2,150 a month, with overseas pay of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a month payable in sterling.

Chief Engineers.—Rupees 2,750 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 125 a month to Rs. 3,000 a month, with overseas pay of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a month payable in sterling.

The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Pay on the junior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of less importance than a divisional charge, but no such officer will be allowed to draw more than the pay of the ninth year of service on the junior scale unless he is reported to be fully qualified for the charge of a Division.

Pay on the senior scale will be drawn by officers holding charges of not less importance than the charge of a Division.

Promotions above the grade of Divisional Engineer are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment, and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim to promotion.

APPENDIX IV.

(See paragraph 14 of the Regulations.)

NOTE.—This Appendix is merely intended to show the principal leave rules in the Fundamental Rules and the Pension Rules at present applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Services from the United Kingdom without going into minute details, and does not profess to deal with every case that may arise. The rules are subject to alteration, and any disputed question must be decided with reference to the authorised text of the Fundamental Rules or Civil Service Regulations for the time being.

Leave.

(The following rules apply only to officers of non-Asiatic domicile.)

1. Leave is calculated in terms of "leave on average pay," and the amount of "leave on average pay" which an officer earns is five-twenty-seconds of the period spent on duty.

2. Subject to certain maxima and minima, an officer may draw, at his option, leave salary equal to the average pay of the last 12 months of completed duty or to half such average pay. All leave on average pay and half the period on half average pay is counted against the leave earned. An officer may take his leave on average pay, on half average pay, or on a combination of the two, provided that his continuous absence from duty does not exceed 28 months, and that the amount of leave taken on average pay does not exceed eight months at any one time. The maximum amount of leave admissible during an officer's career is the equivalent of leave on average pay for three years plus one-eleventh of the period spent on duty, of which not more than one year plus one-eleventh of the period spent on duty may actually consist of leave on average pay. Leave not due and carrying half average pay may be granted on medical certificate, and, within certain limits, for other reasons, but an officer will not again commence to earn leave until the expiration of a fresh period of duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the leave he has taken before it was due. After 28 months' absence from duty an officer draws quarter average salary, subject to certain maxima and minima.

3. Leave salary is ordinarily payable in rupees if the officer spends his leave in India or Ceylon, and in sterling if he spends it elsewhere. The rate of exchange for the conversion of leave salary is prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of State.

4. It should be noted that leave can never be claimed as of right, but is given or refused at the discretion of Government.

Pensions.

5. The following is a summary of the pension rules applicable to Engineers appointed to the Indian Services by the Secretary of State from the United Kingdom.

Ordinary Pensions.

6. An officer is entitled, on his resignation being accepted, to a retiring pension after completing qualifying service of not less than 20 years.

7. An officer is entitled to superannuation pension on attaining the age of 55 years, when retirement is ordinarily required, or on retirement thereafter. (An officer is sometimes, for special reasons, retained after attaining the age of 55 years.)

8. The rates of retiring and superannuation pension are $\frac{3}{80}$ ths of average emoluments, subject to the following maxima :—

Completed years of qualifying Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.	Completed years of qualifying Service.	Maximum Limit of Pension.
	Per annum.		Per annum.
	Rs.		Rs.
20—24	4,000	28	6,600
25	6,000	29	6,800
26	6,200	30	7,000
27	6,400		

9. Government may retire any officer after he has completed 25 years' service without giving reasons, and without any claim for compensation in addition to pension, and in that event the pension admissible to him will ordinarily be regulated on a scale not exceeding that laid down above. Government also reserves the general power to reduce the pension ordinarily admissible in all cases where an officer's service has been unsatisfactory.

10. An officer who is compelled to retire through ill-health not occasioned by irregular or intemperate habits will be eligible for invalid gratuity or pension as follows :—

(a) After qualifying service of less than 7 years a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service (except in special cases and under the orders of the Government of India, who may sanction a maximum of 12 months' emoluments). If the emoluments of the officer have been reduced during the last three years of his service, otherwise than as a penalty, average emoluments may, at the discretion of the authority which has power to sanction the gratuity, be substituted for emoluments.

(b) After a service of not less than 7 years, a pension not exceeding the following amounts :—

Completed years of qualifying Service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum.	Completed years of qualifying Service.	Scale of Pension.	Maximum.
		Per annum.			Per annum.
		Rs.			Rs.
7	7 sixtieths of average emoluments.	2,000	19	19 sixtieths of average emoluments.	4,800
8	8 ditto	2,350	20	20 ditto	5,000
9	9 ditto	2,700	21	21 ditto	5,200
10	10 ditto	3,000	22	22 ditto	5,400
11	11 ditto	3,200	23	23 ditto	5,600
12	12 ditto	3,400	24	24 ditto	5,800
13	13 ditto	3,600	25	30 ditto	6,000
14	14 ditto	3,800	26	30 ditto	6,200
15	15 ditto	4,000	27	30 ditto	6,400
16	16 ditto	4,200	28	30 ditto	6,600
17	17 ditto	4,400	29	30 ditto	6,800
18	18 ditto	4,600	30 and above.	30 ditto	7,000

Additional Pensions.

11. The Government of India have classified certain high appointments into two grades, the lower comprising those posts which involve high but intermediate responsibility, the higher consisting of those which require a marked degree of

independent administrative and professional capacity. Officers who have held appointments listed in the lower grade may be granted an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 300 for each completed year of effective service in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 1,500 in respect of service classed in the lower grade. Officers who have held appointments listed in the upper grade may be granted an additional pension at the rate of Rs. 500 for each completed year of effective service rendered in any appointment included in that grade, provided that no officer may draw an additional pension in excess of Rs. 2,500 in respect of service rendered in the lower and upper grades combined or in the upper grade alone.

12. These additional pensions will be awarded only to officers who have rendered approved service in the qualifying appointment, and will be subject to the condition that an officer must, in the event of voluntary retirement, have completed 28 years' qualifying service.

The upper grade includes the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India and Chief Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers.

The lower grade includes Superintending Engineers, Indian Service of Engineers, and the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch.

Provident Fund.

13. A General Provident Fund, to which contribution is compulsory, has also been established on the following basis :—

- (1) contribution is compulsory up to 6½ per cent. of pay, with voluntary contributions of not more than a further 9½ per cent. Contributions during leave of any kind are optional.
- (2) Compound interest on such payments is annually credited by Government to each officer contributing.
- (3) The sum which thus accumulates to the credit of an officer is his absolute property, subject to the rules of the Fund, and is handed over to him, unconditionally, on his quitting the service; or, in the event of his death before retirement, to his legal representatives or such other person or persons as, under and subject to the rules of the Fund for the time being in force, may be entitled thereto.

APPENDIX V.

Passage Rules.

(The arrangements herein described are subject to the provisions of the authorised text of the rules relating to the grant of passages.)

The maximum benefits to which an officer will be entitled will be passages of a total value equal to the cost of the number of the passages between Bombay and London by P. and O., 1st Class B, shown below :—

(a) For the officer himself, four return passages.

(b) For his wife, the number of return passages shown in the following scale :—

Officer's length of service at date of marriage.	Number of return passages.
Less than 7 years	4
7 years but less than 14 years	3
14 years but less than 21 years	2
21 years and over	1

(c) For each child, one single adult passage.

If an officer dies while in the service, his wife and children will be entitled to receive single passages by sea from a port in India to a port outside India, but not exceeding in each case the cost of a single passage between Bombay and London by P. and O. steamer, 1st Class B.

For Office use
only.

No.

Ackd.

INDIAN SERVICE OF ENGINEERS.

Form to be filled up by candidates for appointment in 1927 as Assistant Executive Engineer.

1	Name in full.
2	Address. (<i>Any alteration to be notified.</i>)
3	Date and place of Birth. (<i>In the event of the Candidate's selection, he will be required to produce a Birth Certificate or such other evidence as to date of birth as may be considered satisfactory.</i>)
4	Profession or occupation of Father ; and whether, at the time of Candidate's birth, his father was a British subject either natural-born or naturalised in the United Kingdom, and whether, if naturalised, he still is, or continued to be until his death, a British subject ; also whether he is of non-Asiatic domicile.
5	(a) Parentage of father, showing whether he was of European descent, and whether he was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance. (b) Parentage of mother, showing whether she was of European descent, and whether she was born within H. M.'s Dominions and allegiance.
6	The names of any near relatives who have been, or are now, in the service of the Indian Government, and the appointments at present, or immediately before retirement or decease, held by them.

7 All Institutions where educated, since the age of 15, with dates, distinguishing whether or not the Candidate was in residence at such Institutions.

8 University degree, diploma, or other distinction in Civil Engineering, with name of Institution at which obtained.

9 Details as to University Honours, Prizes, etc.

10 Nature and extent of practical experience of Civil Engineering, *with full dates*. The names and qualifications of the engineers under whose direction the Candidate has worked should be stated. (References to work done in connection with a Candidate's college course should not be made in this space.)

11 Whether married or single.

12 Names and addresses of either two or three persons (of whom one should be connected with the institution at which the Candidate has studied Civil Engineering and one should be a Civil Engineer under whom he has obtained practical experience) who will testify, if applied to, as to conduct and character during the last four years. *References will not be accepted from persons who are related to the Candidate or have no personal knowledge of the Candidate.*

13 Whether the Candidate has in any previous year applied for appointment to the Public Works Department or for any other appointment under the Government of India, either in England or in India.

Signature _____

Date _____ 19 .

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Delhi, the 17th December 1926.

PART A.

APPOINTMENTS.

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE.

2nd (Calcutta) Battalion, University Training Corps.

No. 1559.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted, subject to His Majesty's approval, honorary King's commissions, as stated below, in His Majesty's Indian Land Forces, and are also appointed officers on probation, in the Indian Territorial Force, in the Indian rank stated below, both with effect from the dates specified :—

To be Honorary Second-Lieutenants and Janadars.

Amaresh Chandra Chakravarti. Dated 11th August 1926.
Abdul Munim Chowdhury. Dated 1st September 1926.

PART B.

APPOINTMENTS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1567.—The undermentioned gentlemen are granted commissions, with effect from the dates specified :—

* * * * *

*The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.**To be Lieutenant.*

Arnold Louis Dugon. Dated 3rd November 1926.

To be Second-Lieutenants.

Charles Williamson. Dated 8th October 1926.
Herbert Samuel Binning Ballantyne. Dated 10th November 1926.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1572.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified :—

*The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Regiment.**Lieutenants to be Captains.*

Alfred Harold Bishop, M.C. Dated 25th September 1925.
Henry Lambert. Dated 1st April 1926.
Albert Edward Stringer. Dated 2nd July 1926.

*The Calcutta and Presidency Battalion.**Captains to be Majors.*

Ernest Stanley Behrend, V.D. Dated 15th October 1926.
Maurice Remfry. Dated 15th October 1926.
Clifford George Warren-Boulton. Dated 15th October 1926.

TRANSFERS.

AUXILIARY FORCE, INDIA.

No. 1588.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edwin Greaves is transferred from the Calcutta and Presidency Battalion to the General List, with effect from the 4th October 1926.

G. M. YOUNG,

Secretary to the Government of India.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

RESOLUTION.

CORRIGENDA.

Delhi, the 6th December 1926.

No. 2058 E.—In Railway Board's Resolution No. 2058E., dated the 15th July 1926 promulgating the regulations for appointment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments and the Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Departments of State Railways the following amendments are ordered :—

Rule 9 of annexures A, B and C of the Resolution, *for* the words "through an officer of the Political Department" *read* "by an officer of the Political Department."

Rule 10 of annexures A, B and C *for* the words "Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda and Kathiwar States)" *read* "Bombay (including Hyderabad, Baroda and the States in the Western India States Agency)".

Rule 3 of annexure C *for* the words "the Senior Cambridge Examination" *read* "the Cambridge Higher School Certificate Examination."

ORDERED that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, the Provincial Governments, Minor Local Governments and the Agents of State and Company Railways noted below :—

Government of India, Home Department.

Government of India, Foreign and Political Department.

The Public Services Commission.

The Governments of Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces, Madras, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, Punjab, the North-West Frontier Provinces, Delhi Province and Coorg.

The Agents, North-Western, East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Great Indian Peninsular, Assam-Bengal, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Bengal-Nagpur, Burma, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Bengal and North-Western, Rohilkund and Kumaon, and South Indian Railways.

ORDERED also that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order,

S. D. GUPTA,

Secretary, Railway Board.

Orders by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Bengal.

RESULTS OF DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1926.

No. 4244C.T.—The 20th December 1926.—The following officers have passed completely by the Higher Standard :—

1. Mr. R. W. A. Ashe.
2. Babu Purnendu Nath Mukherjee.
3. Maulvi Nefazuddin Khan.
4. Mr. A. L. Chakravarty.
5. Maulvi Sultan Ahmed Khondkar.
6. Maulvi Ghulam Rahman.

2. The following officers and assessors have passed by the Higher Standard in the subjects noted against their names in column 2 and have still to pass by the Higher Standard in the subjects noted in column 3 :—

Name.		Subjects in which passed.	Subjects in which still to pass.
1		2	3
(a) Officers—			
1. Mr. R. Som	...	Miscellaneous Paper	... Guzrati.
2. Babu Jagadish Chandra Bhattacharjya.	...	Book-keeping Miscellaneous Paper. Guzrati.	... Practical Test.
3. Babu Nirmal Kumar Banerjee.	...	Income-tax Law and Rules Book-keeping.	... Practical Test.
4. Maulvi Abdul Majid	...	Book-keeping Practical Test. Marwari.	... Income-tax Law and Rules.

Name. 1	Subjects in which passed. 2	Subjects in which still to pass. 3
5. Maulvi Abdul Aziz	Income-tax Law and Rules ... Book-keeping. Practical Test.	Marwari.
6. Babu Sudhansu Bhusan Roy.	Book-keeping Guzrati.	Income-tax Law and Rules. Miscellaneous Paper.
7. Babu Sisir Chandra Chakravarty.	Book-keeping	Marwari.
8. Mr. H. K. Das Gupta	Book-keeping	Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper. Guzrati.
9. Babu Pabitra Kumar Basu	Book-keeping	Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper. Guzrati.
10. Babu Bimalendu Bhusan Basu.	Book-keeping	Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper. Guzrati.
11. Maulvi Amirul Islam	Book-keeping	Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper. Bengali.

(b) Assessors—

1. Maulvi Abdul Hamid ... Income-tax Law and Rules.
Book-keeping.
Marwari.
2. Maulvi Sherif Shamsuddin Book-keeping ... Income-tax Law and Rules.

3. The following officers and assessors have now passed completely by the Lower Standard :—

(a) Officers—

1. Babu Sisir Chandra Chakravarty.
2. Maulvi Abdul Aziz.
3. „ Sultan Ahmed Khondkar.

(b) Assessors—

1. Babu Bhudev Mukherjee.
2. „ Baroda Kumar Bhattacharjya.

4. The following officers and others have now passed by the Lower Standard in the subjects noted against their names in column 2 and have still to pass by the Lower Standard in the subjects noted in column 3 :—

Name. 1	Subjects in which passed. 2	Subjects in which still to pass. 3
(a) Officers—		
1. Babu Pabitra Kumar Basu	Income-tax Law and Rules ... Book-keeping.	Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper. Marwari.
2. Babu Bimalendu Bhusan Basu.	Book-keeping Practical Test. Marwari.	Income-tax Law and Rules. Miscellaneous Paper.
3. Mr. H. K. Das Gupta	Income-tax Law and Rules ... Book-keeping. Marwari.	Practical Test. Miscellaneous Paper.
4. Maulvi Amirul Islam	Book-keeping Miscellaneous Paper.	Income-tax Law and Rules. Practical Test. Marwari.
(b) Others—		
1. Babu Hiralal Chara	Marwari	Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Miscellaneous Paper.
2. Babu Kshitish Chandra Ghosh.	Practical Test	Income-tax Law and Rules. Book-keeping. Miscellaneous Paper. Marwari.

5. The following officers have passed in the language noted against their names :—

1. Mr. O. K. Martin ... Marwari.
2. Mr. F. A. Robertson ... Bengali.

6. All officers who are not shown in the above list as having passed in subjects in which they presented themselves for examination have failed in those subjects.

F. W. STRONG,
Commissioner of Income tax, Bengal.

Matric Result List



The Calcutta Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1926.

PART IB.

Educational Notices.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA BOARD, BOMBAY.

THE undermentioned 73 candidates have passed the Government Diploma Examination in Accountancy held by the Board in April 1926 :—

Register No.	Name of candidate.	Name of College or Institute.
PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.		
Bombay Centre.		
52	D'Souza Marian Lawrence	.. The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
PASSES (in alphabetical order).		
Bombay Centre.		
3	Aghoramurthy, R.	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
4	Allbless, Rustamji Bejanji	... The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
7	Anantha Rao, N.	... Ditto.
9	Apte, Gopal Dattatraya, B.A.	... Private Study.
10	Arunachalam, Swaminatha	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
18	Bhatt, Labhshanker Gaurishanker	... Ditto.
22	Bhide, Sitaram Bhickaji	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
25	Borkar, Durga Krishnarao	... Ditto.
29	Clerk, Vasantlal Chhaganlal	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
31	Daboo, Beramji Pirojsha	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
34	Datar, Ganesh Dattatraya	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
45	Deshpande, Rajaram Hari	... Ditto.
48	Dixit, Krishnaji Trimback	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
54	Gadiwala, Rattanshaw Dinshaji	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
58	Ganapathysubramanian, S.	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
61	Gracias, Joseph Constant	... Ditto.
64	Hodge, Palli Mahabala	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
70	Kadam, Shankar Haribhau	... The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
77	Kelkar, Hari Dhondo	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
84	Krishna, Iyer M. R.	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
85	Krishna Pillay, G. S.	... Ditto.
86	Krishnaswamy, S.	... The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.

Register No.	Name of candidate.	Name of College or Institute.
88	Lakhi, Uggersein	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
92	Lokeshvar Shevarao Venkatraman	... Ditto.
93	Maitra, Praphulla Chandra	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
95	Mallapur, Ganesh Ramkrishna	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
98	Moherjee, Erachsha Khursetji	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
107	Mistry, Nariman Jamsedji	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
108	Mobedjina, Kharshedji Dinshawji	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
111	Murdeswar, Manjunath Harihar	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
112	Muzumdar, Dattatraya Mahablieshwar	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
127	Parelwalla, Hirajee Jamshedjee	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
135	Pendse, Mahipati Trimbak	... Ditto.
138	Prabhu, Ganapathy Karkal, M.A.	... Private Study.
140	Prasada Rao, C.	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
143	Raman, T. S.	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
146	Ranga Iyer, N.	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
154	Shah, Ranchhodlal Kevaldas, B.A.	... Private Study.
155	Shah, Vajechand Laxmichand	... The Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay.
156	Shanbhag, Avant Vaman	... Ditto.
158	Shukla, Jaykumar Dhansukhran	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
171	Talwar, Amrit Lall	... The Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay.
174	Tata, Noshirwan Dadabhoy	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.
180	Venkatasubramaniyan, C. V.	... The Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay.
181	Venkatakrishnan, Srinivas	... Ditto.
190	Wadke, Dattaram Shankar	... Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Bombay.

Madras Centre.

195	Ananthanarayanan, Vajjhala	... The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
197	Balakrishna Ayyar, K.N., B.A.	... Private Study.
200	Ganapathy, Thirumandangudi, V.	... The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
213	Muthukrishnan, B. S., B.A.	... Private Study.
219	Narayanawami, G., B.A.	... Ditto.
221	Natesan, Gopalakrishna Iyer	... The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
231	Rajagopalan, Melathuru, B.A.	... Private Study.
233	Rajagopalan, Tiruvadi. S., B.A.	... Ditto.
234	Rajam Iyengar, N. C.	... The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
235	Rajaratnam, Comaleswarenpet	... Ditto.
241	Ramaswamiengar, Asur, B.A.	... Private Study.
248	Sambayya, K. S.	... The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
255	Subbarama Iyer, K. N.	... Ditto.
256	Venkatakrishna Sastri, B.	... Ditto.
267	Venkataraman, M., B.A.	... Private Study.

Calcutta Centre.

275	Basu, Kasinath, B.Sc.	... Private Study.
278	Bhimasankaran, N.	... The Government Institute of Commerce, Madras.
288	De, Amulyadhan, B.A.	... Private Study.
299	Naik, Khandubhai Manibhai	... The Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta.

Allahabad Centre.

327	Seth, Parmeshwari Das, B.A.	... Private Study.
329	Vaidyanathan, S., B.A.	... Ditto.

Rangoon Centre.

335	Kailasapathy, Sathyamangalam, V.	... The Government of Burma Accountancy Institute, Rangoon.
337	Ling Samuel	... Ditto.
347	Narayanawamy Iyer, V.	... Ditto.
349	Ramanatham, Ramachandraiyyer	... Ditto.
354	Srinivasan, Venkatarama Iyer	... Ditto.

M. L. TANNAN, I.E.S.,

Secretary, Accountancy Diploma Board.

BOMBAY, the 17th June 1926.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION No. C-4729-AFFL.

It is notified for general information that the Government of Bengal, Department of Education, are pleased to order that, in extension of affiliation already granted, the Midnapore College shall be affiliated to the Calcutta University in Physics to the B. Sc. Honours Standard with effect from the commencement of the session 1926-27.

By order of the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate,

J. C. GHOSH, Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, the 18th June 1926.

NOTIFICATION.

AN Examination in the Art and Practice of Teaching for teachers of English subjects in Boys' Secondary Schools (aided and unaided) will be held at the Hooghly Training School, on Monday, the 9th August 1926, at 11 A.M., and on the following date, if necessary. The examination of teachers of vernacular subjects and oriental classical languages of the same schools will also be held on the same date and at the same place and hour.

2. The following teachers are eligible for the examinations :—

- (a) Teachers of English subjects, who have passed (i) the Matriculation or some higher University Examination, or (ii) the Middle English Scholarship Examination or the terminal examination at the end of the middle stage of instruction. The examination of these teachers will be conducted in English.
- (b) Teachers of vernacular subjects, who have passed the same examinations, or the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, or the terminal examination at the end of the middle stage of instruction. The examination of these teachers will be conducted in vernacular.
- (c) Pandits and Maulvis employed in teaching an oriental classical language other than pandits in Sanskrit *toles* and Maulvis in Madrasahs. They must have passed the Sanskrit Title Examination or the Final Examination of a Senior Grade Madrasah. The examination in the case of these classes of teachers will be conducted either in English or vernacular at the option of the candidate.

3. The examination will consist of :—

- (a) A practical examination in class control, the candidate being required to keep a class of, at least, a dozen boys attentive and fully occupied throughout a lesson.
- (b) A practical test of teaching ability, the candidate being required to give two lessons on any two of the subjects—English, Bengali, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Urdu, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, etc.
- (c) An oral examination, in which the Inspector of Schools or other examiner will ask questions on the Art of Teaching, object lessons, class management, organisation and discipline.

The following books are recommended for study by the candidate :—

(i) For teachers of English subjects—

- 1. Indian Teachers' Guide by P. Wren.
- 2. Indian School Organisation by P. Wren.
- 3. Suggestions for the consideration of Teachers (Board of Education, Whitehall).
- 4. Talks to Teachers (James).

(ii) For teachers of vernacular subjects—

- 1. বিবিধ বিধান by A. N. Adhikari.
- 2. Teachers' Manual by Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah.
- 3. পাঠটীকা লিখিবার পদ্ধতি by Jagannath Dey.
- 4. মনোবিজ্ঞান by S. C. Brahmachary.

(iii) Teachers of oriental classical languages may study any of the above sets of books.

4. Intending candidates from High Schools should submit their applications through the Headmasters and teachers of Middle Schools through the Subdivisional Inspectors, so as to reach this office *not later than the 20th July 1926*. Every candidate will produce at the time of the examination the certificate of his having passed the University or other examination, which admits him to the present examination. The following information should accompany the application :—

1. Name (in full).
2. Name of father (in full).
3. Names of native village and district.
4. Last examination passed.
5. Year of passing.
6. Period of service as a teacher.
7. Present appointment with date (mention whether he is a teacher of English subjects or vernacular subjects or of oriental language).
8. Two class subjects in which he wishes to be examined.
9. Signature of applicant with full address.

5. Every candidate must bring with him at the time of examination two lesson notes on the subjects in which he wishes to give lessons. These notes should be made over to the examiner at the time of the practical examination.

KALIFADA SARKAR,

Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division (offg.).

CHINSURA, the 21st June 1926.

CHITTAGONG COLLEGE.

Admission.

Sessions 1926-27.

THE candidates for admission to the first year (I.A. and I.Sc.) and the third year (B.A. and B.Sc.) classes should submit their application in the prescribed form (to be obtained from the office of the College) so as to reach this office within a week from the date of publication of results of the University Examinations (Matriculation, I.A. or I.Sc. as the case may be) in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

2. Thirty per cent. of the seats are reserved for Muhammadans. The applications from candidates of backward communities will receive special consideration.

3. Arrangements have also been made for admission of girl students. A suitable resting room for them will be provided. But they will have to make their own arrangements with regard to their conveyance to and from the College.

4. It will also be possible to admit some of the plucked students of this College to the 2nd and the 4th year classes. Their applications also should reach this office within a week of the date of publication of the results of the University Examination.

5. The form of application may be obtained from the office of the College during office hours either personally or by post on application with a half-anna stamp for postage.

K. KHASTGIR,

Professor-in-charge, for Principal, Chittagong College.

CHITTAGONG, the 2nd June 1926.

NOTICE.

The Bengal Legislative Council Election, Calcutta University Constituency.

NOTICE is hereby given that the draft Electoral Roll of the Calcutta University Constituency will be published on Saturday, the 10th July 1926, at the office of the Registrar, Calcutta University, as Registering Authority.

All claims to be included in the abovenamed electoral roll, and objections to any names entered herein must be made in writing not later than the 9th day of August 1926 up to 5 P.M., to Khan Bahadur Ahsanulla and Mr. K. Zachariah, the Revising Authorities of the Calcutta University Constituency, at the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

When objection is made to the entry herein of the name of any person, the full particulars of that person, as entered in this roll must be stated.

J. C. GHOSH,

Registrar, Calcutta University and

Registering Authority, Calcutta University Constituency.

SENATE HOUSE, the 1st July 1926.

**ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**

I. THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the First M.B. Examination held in April, 1926 :—

(Arranged alphabetically.)

	Abdul Halim, II	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	Abul Ahsan	... Ditto.
	Abul Kasem Fazlul Hoque	... Ditto.
	Acharyya, Amulyaratan	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Adhya, Radhikamohan	... Ditto.
	Aich, Brajendrachandra	... Ditto.
	Anwar Ali	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	Appajee Yeb	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Bandyopadhyay, Anilchandra	... Medical College, Calcutta.
10	" Dhirendrachandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Manindramohan	... Ditto.
	" Narendrachandra	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Phanindranath	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Prabodhkumar	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Sailendranath	... Ditto.
	Barat, Ajitkumar	... Ditto.
	" Amiyakumar	... Ditto.
	" Harigopal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Bardolai, Umeschandra	... Ditto.
20	Basu, Ajitkumar	... Ditto.
	" Bibhutibhushan	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Jnanendranath	... Ditto.
	" Maitreyee	... Ditto.
	" Pabitrakumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Panchanan	... Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Karunamay	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Nikhilbihari	... Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Abanibhushan	... Ditto.
	" Ajitkumar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
30	" Jayantakumar	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Sailendranath	... Ditto.
	" Sasadhar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Bhaumik, Anilchandra	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	Bhave, Gangadharkrishna	... Ditto.
	Biswas, Amiyamay	... Ditto.
	" Phanindranath	... Ditto.
	" Rameschandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Chakrabarti, Birendranath	... Ditto.
	" Dwijendranath	... Ditto.
40	" Jitendramohan	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Kalikinkar	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Nirmalchandra	... Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Birendranath	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Krishnadhan	... Ditto.
	" Ramchandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Subalchandra	... Ditto.
	" Sureschandra	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	Chaudhuri, Arabinda	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Radharanjan	... Ditto.
50	" Radhikaranjan	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	Das, Harendragopal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Hemantakumar	... Ditto.
	" Santoshkumar	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Saratchandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Sudhansumohan	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	Dasgupta, Binaychandra	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Bipinchandra	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Makhanlal	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Datta, Apurbachandra	... Medical College, Calcutta.
60	" Baidyanath	... Ditto.
	" Binaysekhar	... Ditto.
	" Birendrakrishna	... Ditto.
	" Prahladkisor	... Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Pramathanath	... Ditto.
	De, Herambakumar	... Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Surendrakumar	... Ditto.
	Debray, Jatindrachandra	... Ditto.
	Dikshit, Ramchandragopal	... Ditto.

	Gangopadhyay, Amalchandra	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
70	" Maheschandra	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Barunkumar	...	Ditto.
	" Birendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Hemantakumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Kalipada	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Kalisankar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Maniklal	...	Ditto.
	" Manomohan	...	Ditto.
	" Narendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Radhabinod	...	Ditto.
80	" Ramendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Rudranath	...	Ditto.
	" Sachindrakumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Ghoshal, Nagendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Goswami, Satipati	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Guha, Amiyachandra	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Amulyaratan	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Pramodranjan	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Guhathakurta, Amiyakumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Gupta, Aditikumar	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
90	" Binaykumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Hajari, Kamalakanta	...	Ditto.
	Hajra, Gaurhari	...	Ditto.
	K. Subbarao	...	Ditto.
	Kar, Bhujendranath	...	Ditto.
	Kulkarni, D. R.	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Kundu, Nityapada	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Laba, Krishnadhan	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Lahiri, Herambalal	...	Ditto.
	" Madhabchandra	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
100	Mahammad Hossain Khan	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Maitra, Jatindramohan	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Majumdar, Bhagabangati	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Sudhirchandra	...	Ditto.
	Mallik, Sambhunath	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Matthews, L. A. B.	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Md. Zainal Abedin	...	Ditto.
	Md. Zakaria	...	Ditto.
	Misra, Anantalal	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Mitra, Bhalenducharan	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
110	" Chittaranjan	...	Ditto.
	" Debiprasad	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Prabhansujiban	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Mohamed Hasan Khan	...	Ditto.
	Mohammed Inam	...	Ditto.
	Mohammad Abu Torab	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyaya, Anilkumar, I	...	Ditto.
	" Anilkumar, II	...	Ditto.
	" Asokprasad	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Bhupatibhushan	...	Ditto.
120	" Bhupendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Durgapada	...	Ditto.
	" Hariharprasad	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Kalipada	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Nrisinhaprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Radhakanta	...	Ditto.
	" Rishibar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Satindranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Mustaphi, Satyendranath	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Gurudas	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
130	Ray, Dhirajmohan	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Gangeskumar	...	Ditto.
	" Kamalprasanna	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Subodhchandra	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Sudhirchandra	...	Ditto.
	" Suryyakanta	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Raychaudhuri, Nirmalkumar	...	Ditto.
	S. A. F. Md. Shamsul Huda	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Saha, Basantakumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Charuchandra	...	Ditto.
140	" Dhirendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Piyaumohan	...	Ditto.
	" Raimohan	...	Ditto.
	Sahu, Pavid Rabindranath	...	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Subodh	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Sarkar, Mahendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Subalchandra	...	Ditto.

	Sarmasarkar, Adhichandra	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	Sen, Bhupendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Jayantakumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
150	" Nagendranath	...	Ditto.
	" Praphullakumar	...	Ditto.
	" Surendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Sengupta, Aswini Kumar	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Bibekinoan	...	Ditto.
	" Jatindranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Nareschandra	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Nripendranath	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Sudhichandra	...	Ditto.
	Set, Tulasicharan	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
160	Shaik Abdul Hai	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	Sil, Srischandra	...	Ditto.
	Sinha, Bhujangabhushan	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Harendrakisor	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
	" Jamunaprasad	...	Ditto.
	" Phanindranath	...	Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.
	" Sisirkumar	...	Medical College, Calcutta.
167	Thakur, Parasnath Sinha	...	Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates are declared eligible to appear at the Honours Examination in the subject or subjects stated against their names :—

Medical College, Calcutta.

Cal.	...	299	Bhaumik, Anilchandra	...	Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology.
		300	Chattopadhyay, Krishnadhan	...	Ditto.
		301	Gupta, Aditikumar	...	Ditto.
		302	Laha, Krishnadhan	...	Physiology.

Carmichael Medical College, Belgachia.

	305	Dasgupta, Makhanlal	...	Anatomy.
	307	Hajari, Kamalakanta	...	Anatomy, Physiology and Pharmacology.
	308	Mukhopadhyay, Hariharprasad	...	Anatomy and Pharmacology.
	309	Saha, Charuchandra	...	Anatomy.
	310	Sengupta, Nareschandra	...	Physiology.

II. THE undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the B.T. Examination held in March, 1926 :—

FIRST DIVISION.

(In order of merit.)

1	Bandyopadhyay, Rashbihari	...	David Hare Training College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
3	" Bhupendranath	...	Ditto.
4	{ Ghoshal, Amarendranath	...	Ditto.
	{ Mukhopadhyay, Santoshkumar	...	Ditto.
6	Basu, Sudhirkishna	...	Ditto.

PASS.

(In alphabetical order.)

	Abdul Majid	...	David Hare Training College.
	Bag, Jyotischandra	...	Ditto.
	Bagchi, Makundakrishna	...	Ditto.
	Bargal, Rabindranath	...	Ditto.
	Basu, Labanyaprobha	...	Diocesan College.
	Bhattacharyya, Prabodhchandra	...	David Hare Training College.
	" Rameschandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student, David Hare Training College.
	Bhaumik, Surendranath	...	David Hare Training College.
	Piswas, Ushalata	...	Diocesan College.
10	Bose, Leila	...	Ditto.
	" Muktaprobha	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Mahendrachandra	...	David Hare Training College.
	" Sarojaksha	...	Ditto.
	Chatterjee, Kanaklata	...	Diocesan College.
	Chattopadhyay, Upendranath	...	David Hare Training College.

	Das, Baidyanath	..	Non-Collegiate Student, David Hare Training College
	" Parimal	...	Diocesan College.
	" Tarinikanta	...	David Hare Training College.
	Dasgupta, Amiyabala	...	Diocesan College.
20	" Provashnolini	...	Ditto.
	Datta, Satyendranath	...	David Hare Training College.
	Edke, Saraswati	...	Diocesan College.
	Franklin, Drilsibon	...	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Batakrishna	...	David Hare Training College.
	Ghosh, Haripada	...	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Hridayranjan	...	Ditto.
	Guin, Byomkes	...	Ditto.
	Gupta, Sushama	...	Diocesan College.
	Hansdah, Dorothy Neharbala	...	Ditto.
30	Imadul Huque	...	Non-Collegiate Student, David Hare Training College.
	Kowar, Siddheswar	...	David Hare Training College.
	M. Fuzlur Rahman Siddiqui	...	Ditto.
	Maitra, Basantakumar	...	Ditto.
	Mandal, Piswaranjan	...	Ditto.
	Md. Sa-adut Ali	...	Ditto.
	Misra, Hridaybhushan	...	Ditto.
	Mitra, Praphullakumar	...	Ditto.
	Mitter, Lilian	...	Diocesan College.
	Mohamed Hossain	...	David Hare Training College.
40	Mohammad Akbar Hossain	...	Ditto.
	Mohd. Abdul Jawad	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath	...	Ditto.
	" Gopeswar	...	Ditto.
	" Sudhansukumar	...	Ditto.
	Pal, Satyacharan	...	Non-Collegiate Student, David Hare Training College.
	Raychaudhuri, Sitendubhushan	...	David Hare Training College.
	Sarangi, Binodini	...	Diocesan College.
	Senapati, Anukulchandra	...	David Hare Training College.
	Sengupta, Manimohan	...	Ditto.
50	Tayyab Ali	...	Ditto.

III. The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the L.T. Examination held in March, 1926 :—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

(Arranged alphabetically.)

	Chattopadhyay, Kshirodral	...	David Hare Training College.
	Clayton, Dorothy	...	Loreto House, Calcutta.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kaminikanta	...	David Hare Training College.
	Pukell, Agnes	...	Loreto House, Calcutta.
5	Sweeney, Ena	...	Ditto.

PASS.

(Arranged alphabetically.)

	Amjad Ali	...	David Hare Training College.
	Ahmad Sobhan	...	Ditto.
	Baksi, Bijayratan	...	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Taracharan	...	Ditto.
	Chattoraj, Bhableschandra	...	Non-Collegiate Student, David Hare Training College.
	Ghosh, Nibaranchandra	...	David Hare Training College.
	Khan, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
	Marjorie M. Khan	...	Loreto House, Calcutta.
	Md. Ismail Hossain	...	David Hare Training College.
10	Parton, Kathleen	...	Loreto House, Calcutta.
	Sahu, Satishchandra	...	David Hare Training College.
	Saldanha, Mary	...	Loreto House, Calcutta.
13	Sarkar, Krishnacharan	...	Non-Collegiate Student, David Hare Training College.

A. C. BOSE, *Controller of Examinations,*

Calcutta University.

SENATE HOUSE, the 17th June 1926.

ORDERS BY THE PRESIDENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE CALCUTTA SANSKRIT ASSOCIATION.

SANSKRIT TITLE EXAMINATION, 1926.

The undermentioned candidates are declared to have passed the Sanskrit Title Examination held in February 1926 :—

In order of merit.

Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of <i>tol.</i>
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YAJU VEDA.

Second Class.

1 Bhudeb Sarma	... Pandit Sibanandan Pandeya	... Sanga Veda Vidyalaya, Sivakumar Bhaban, Calcutta.
2 Srikanta Sarma	... Private.	

RIK VEDA.

1 Lalitkumar Sankhyatirtha	... Private.	
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NAVYA NYAYA (ক) অনুমান খণ্ড।

Second Class

1 Ramanujacharyya Goswami	... Pandit Kunjabihari Tarkatirtha	... Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
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NAVYA NYAYA (খ) শব্দ খণ্ড।

Second Class.

1 Sivanandan Pandeya	... Pandit Yogendranath Tarka Vedantatirtha	... 29-1, Akhil Mistri Lane, Calcutta.
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PRACHIN NYAYA (গ) পাচীন ন্যায়।

Second Class.

1 Baladev Varma	... Pandit Gopalprasad Shastri	... S. Vidyalaya, Sekendrabad, Bulandshahr.
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JAIN (DIGAMBAR) NYAYA.

Second Class.

1 Rajendrakumar Jain	... Pandit Ambadas Shastri	... Sivala, Benares City.
2 Dhanna Lal	... " Nanhelal Shastri	... Jain Maha Vidyalaya, Babar, Ajmeer.
3 Paramananda Jain	... " ditto	... Ditto.
4 Srinibas Jain	... " ditto	... Ditto.
5 Kanchadilal Jain	... " Jibandhar Nyayatirtha	... Indore, Indore.
6 Ramprasad Jain	... " Ambadas Shastri	... Sivala, Benares City.
7 Mulchandra Jain	... " ditto	... Ditto.
8 Mathuradas Jain Tilak	... " ditto	... Ditto.
8 Ramswarup Jain	... " Nanhelal Shastri	... Jain Maha Vidyalaya, Babar, Ajmeer.
9 Anandakumar Jain	... " Ambadas Shastri	... Sivala, Benares City.

SADHARAN DARSAN.

Second Division.

1 Sachindrachandra Chakravarti	... Pandit Rameshchandra Vedantatirtha	... Bijay Chatuspathi, Burdwan.
2 Jibeswar Goswami	... " Akhilchandra Tarkatirtha	... Sanskrit College, Sylhet.
3 Jamininath Bhattacharyya	... " Kalikrishna Tarkatirtha	... Gauripur, Mymensingh.

UPANISAD.

Second Class.

1 Purandas Sattirtha	... Pandit Yogendranath Tarka Vedantatirtha	... Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
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Name of candidate.	Name of teacher.	Place of tol.
SANKHYA.		
<i>First Class.</i>		
1 Dasarathi Misra	... Pandit Dibakar Vedantapanchanan	... Contai, Midnapur.
<i>Second Class.</i>		
2 Nagendranath Bhattacharyya	... Pandit Narendranath Panchatirtha	... 115A, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
3 Bhutnath Chattopadhyaya	... „ Yogendranath Tarka Vedanta-tirtha	... Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
4 Sivanandan Jha	... „ ditto	... Ditto.
5 Bhujangabhusan Ray	... „ Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	... 1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
6 Nikunjabihari Kavyatirtha	... „ ditto	... Ditto.
7 Atulkrishna Goswami	... Mahamahopadhyaya Kamakhyanath Tarkabagisa	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
8 Lakshminarayan Bhattacharyya	... Pandit Durgaprasanna Vidyabhusan	... Pabna, Pabna.
9 Kalipada Bhattacharyya	... „ Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	... 1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
10 { Girijaprasanna Ghosal	... „ Panchanan Tarkabagisa	... Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
Asitaranjan Sen Gupta	... „ Rameschandra Smriti Vedanta-tirtha	... Bijay Chatuspathi, Burdwan.
11 Nilkanta Mahapatra	... „ Basudeb Mahapatra	... Rajas Tol, Dharakote, Ganjam.
12 Rajanikanta Pati	... „ Trailokhyanath Sankhyatirtha	... Sarda, Contai, Midnapur.
13 Haripada Kavya Vyakaran Puran-tirtha	... „ Taranath Saptatirtha	... Darsan Tol, Pabna.
VEDANTA.		
<i>Second Class.</i>		
1 Kaliranjana Mukhopadhyaya	... Pandit Yogendranath Tarka Vedanta-tirtha	... Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
2 Maheswar Shastri	... „ Bamacharan Nyayacharyya	... Visudhyanaud Vidyalaya, Benares.
3 Pulinbihari Bhattacharyya	... „ Rameschandra Tarkatirtha	... Ghoramara, Rajshahi.
4 Kalikinkar Mukhopadhyaya	... „ Sriji Nayanatirtha, M.A.	... Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
5 { Radhakrishna Kavyatirtha	... „ Taranath Saptatirtha	... Darsan Tol, Pabna.
Kumarishchandra Bhattacharyya	... „ Rameschandra Smriti Vedanta-tirtha	... Bijay Chatuspathi, Burdwan.
6 Kasiswar Bhattacharyya	... Mahamahopadhyaya Durgacharan Smriti Vedantatirtha	... Bhagabat Chatuspathi, Bhawanipur Calcutta.
7 Jaykumar Tarkatirtha	... Pandit Akhilchandra Tarkatirtha	... Sanskrit College, Sylhet.
8 Surendranath Bhounick	... „ Brajaraj Bhagabatrana	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
9 Bamanachandra Samajdar	... „ Prabhatchandra Smritipanchanan	... Gobindapur, Barisal.
MIMANSA.		
<i>Second Class.</i>		
1 Jaydeb Sarma	... Pandit Yogendranath Tarka Sankhya Vedantatirtha	... Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
VAISHNAB DARSAN.		
<i>Second Class.</i>		
1 Surendranath Sikdar	... Pandit Atulkrishna Darsantirtha	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
2 Giridhar Bhatta	... „ Madhusudan Goswami	... Brindaban, Muttra.
3 Haragobinda Samadhikary	... „ Ramanatha Tarkatirtha	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
JYOTISH.		
<i>First Class.</i>		
1 Surendranath Acharyya	... Pandit Saradacharan Kavya Jyotishtirtha	... 83-1, Balaram De Street, Calcutta.
2 Pareshnath Upadhyaya	... „ Jogeshchandra Jyotishtirtha	... 31, Sobhabazar Street, Calcutta.
<i>Second Class.</i>		
3 Basanta Kumar Acharyya	... Pandit Jogesh Chandra Jyotishtirtha	... 31, Sobhabazar Street, Calcutta.
4 Debendaa Nath Bhattacharyya	... „ ditto	... Ditto.
5 Anugraha Jha	... „ Kulananda Jha	... Aneru, Benipatti, Darbhanga.
6 Anirudhya Dwivedi	... „ Bhagabat Tripathi	... Maharajgunge, Saran.
7 Ramananda Tripathi	... „ ditto	... Ditto.

Name of candidate.

Name of teacher.

Place of tol.

PURAN,

Second Class.

1 Upendra Chandra Vyakaranatirtha ...	Pandit Chandi Charan Smritichuramani and Janakinath Smrititirtha ...	Dhaukati, Faridpur.
2 Herambanath Bhattacharyya ...	Pandit Brajaraj Bhagabratna ...	Navadwip, Nadia.

NAVYA SMRITI (नव्य स्मृति)

Second Class.

1 Rameshchandra Acharyya ...	Pandit Hangsanath Smrititirtha ...	Sanskrit College, Sylhet.
2 Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya ...	" Basudeb K.S. Mimansatirtha ...	Vaidyapur, Burdwan.
3 Bimalacharan Chakravarti ...	" Hangsanath Smrititirtha ...	Sanskrit College, Sylhet.
4 Dhrendranath Bhattacharyya ...	" Narayanchandra Smrititirtha ...	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
5 Dineshchandra Chakravarti ...	" Harendrachandra Smrititirtha ...	Gauripur, Mymensingh.
6 Jatindramohan Bandyopadhyaya ...	" Narayanchandra Smrititirtha ...	Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
7 Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya ...	" Sitikanta Vachaspati ...	Sanskrit College, Calcutta.
8 Nandadulal Chakravarti ...	" Mrityunjay Smrititirtha ...	Mrityunjay Chatuspathi, Belpukur, Nadia.
9 Manmathanath Sarangi ...	" Chandramohan Smrititirtha ...	Tajpur, Khalisabhang, Midnapur.
10 Surendrachandra Bhattacharyya ...	" Harendrachandra Smrititirtha ...	Gauripur, Mymensingh.

PRACHIN SMRITI (প্রাচীন স্মৃতি)

Second Class.

1 Janamunchi Sheshadry Kavyatirtha ...	Pandit Raghubir Vedantatirtha ...	2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
2 Tulsi Patak K. Vyakaranatirtha ...	Private.	
3 Mangalprasad Sankhyatirtha ...	Pandit Chandicharan Tarkatirtha ...	Sanga Veda Vidyalaya, Sibakumar Bhaban, Calcutta.

ASSAM SMRITI.

Second Class.

1 Pangshidhar Vyakaranatirtha ...	Pandit Sambhunath Smriti Vyakaranatirtha ...	Baijani, Maroa, Kamrup.
2 Satyendrakumar Bhattacharyya ...	" Upendra Chandra Smrititirtha ...	Dacca, Dacca.

KAVYA.

First Class.

1 Jitendramohan Bhattacharyya ...	Pandit Haridas Sidhantabagisa and Pandit Manmathanath Tarkatirtha ...	Nakipur, Khulna. Bhatpara, 24-Parganas.
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Second Class.

2 Saraswatiprasad Chaturvedi ...	Pandit Lakshminarayan Sarma ...	36, Ahamadgunge, Allahabad.
3 Kalipada Bhattacharyya ...	" Dwarkanath Nyasastri ...	6-22, Kebalkrishna Sur Street, Calcutta.
4 Sudhindranath Chakravarti ...	" Chandramohan Kavyabinode ...	Comilla, Tippera.
5 Dhirendranath Bhattacharyya ...	" Debkrishna Vedantatirtha ...	1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
6 Baidyanath Dev ...	" Abibhusan Kavyatirtha ...	Nabadwip, Nadia.
7 Surendranath Panda ...	" Lambodar Kavyatirtha ...	Chandaneswar, Egra, Midnapur.
8 Srimati Panna Debi ...	" Surendramohan Vedantatirtha ...	8-2, Mahanaya Lane, Kalighat, Calcutta.
8 Ramdas Basudeb Kake ...	" Sankargopal Sahasrabuddhi ...	Nagpur, Nagpur.
9 Khagendranath De ...	" Ashusosh Kavyatirtha ...	Khalisakota, Barisal.
10 Sachindrakumar Bhattacharyya ...	" Purnachandra Sastri ...	Sanskrit College, Sylhet.
11 Prabhaschandra Bandyopadhyaya ...	" Narendranath Panchatirtha ...	115-A, Amherst Street, Calcutta.
12 Gourgopal Goswami ...	" Atulkrishna Darsantirtha ...	Nabadwip, Nadia.
13 Sachindrachandra Chakravarti ...	" Lalitmohan Smrititirtha ...	Naogaon, Rajshahi.
14 Madhusudan Bhattacharyya ...	" ditto ...	Ditto.
15 Ashutosh Vyakaranatirtha ...	" Surendranath Tarkaratna ...	Udang, Howrah.
16 Ramchandra Sarma ...	" Gopalprasad Shastri ...	S. Vidyalaya, Sekendrabad, Bulandshahr.
17 Manindranath Sarkar ...	" Ramanikanta Siddhantaratra ...	Rani H. K. S. College, Rajshahi.
18 Dwijendrakumar Sen Gupta, B.A. ...	" Madhusudan Sankhyatirtha ...	131, Muktaran Babu Street, Calcutta.
19 Bhagabanchandra Goswami ...	" Purnachandra Sastri ...	Sanskrit College, Sylhet.
20 Narmadaprasad Sukla ...	" Harisankar Sastri ...	Sangor, Sangor, C. P.
21 Kalicharan Rath ...	" Bainadev Misra, B.A. ...	Badalihumdry, Dighapataudi Ganjam.
22 Manindrakumar Gangopadhyaya ...	" Haripada Smrititirtha ...	Mulajore Sanskrit College, 24-Parganas.
23 Biswanath Sarma ...	" Private ...	Khagaul, Patna.

Name of candidate.		Name of teacher.		Place of tol.
KAVYA—contd.				
Second Class—contd.				
18	Ramanirajan Bhattacharyya	... Pandit	Ashtosh Kavyatirtha	... Khalisakota, Barisal.
	Maheswar Das	...	Ramrakshya Tarkatirtha	... Aligange, Midnapur.
19	Pramathanath Sarangi	...	Digambar Kavyatirtha	... Tajpur, Khalisabhang, Midnapur.
	Kshitishchandra Das Gupta	...	Rajkumar Vedatirtha	... Kaikala, Hooghly.
20	Rashmohan Sarma	...	Chandramohan Kavyabinode	... Comilla, Tippera.
	Sukumar Bandyopadhyaya	...	Kalpada Tarkacharya	... 6, Bridge Road, Shambazar, Calcutta.
21	Manmathanath Chakravarti	...	Lalitmohan Smrititirtha	... Naogaon, Rajshahi.
	Bimalaprosad Pandyopadhyaya	...	Debkrishna Vedantatirtha	... 1, Madan Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
22	Srinibash Bhattacharyya	...	Atulkrishna Darsantirtha	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
	Taranikumar Bhattacharyya	...	Purnachandra Sastri	... Sanskrit College, Sylhet.
23	Sibnath Baijoath	...	Haragobinda Sarma	... Sanskrit Pathshala, Bombay
	Radhapada Goswami	...	Nityagopal Vidyaratna	... Mamudpur, Eroali, Murshidabad.
24	Adityaprobha Nanda	...	Pitambar Kavya Sankhyatirtha	... Daudpur, Nandigram, Midnapur.
	Ramendrachandra Bhattacharyya	...	Mahendranath Kavya Sankhya-	
25	Dattatraya Sarma	...	tirtha	... Mahasahasra, Rajnagar, Sylhet.
	Jitendranath Bhattacharyya	...	Sridhar Patak Sastri	... Deccan College, Poona.
26	Mahendrakumar Pal	...	Lalitmohan Smrititirtha	... Naogaon, Rajshahi.
	Ramakanta Sarma	...	Chandramohan Kavyabinode	... Comilla, Tippera.
27		...	Visudhyananda Shastri	... Darbar High School, Bundi, Raj-
				putana.
	Dinabandhu Bhattacharyya	...	Upendranath Tarkatirtha	... Chinsura, Hooghly.
	Byomkesh Mukhopadhyaya	...	Rambrahma Tarkatirtha	...
28		...	and	... } Ghurisa, Birbhum.
	Bankimchandra Mukhopadhyaya	...	Rammay Kavyatirtha	...
	Beharilal Sarma	...	Harachandra Smrititirtha	... Tiluri, Bankura.
29	Ratneswar Vyakarantirtha	...	Ganga Bishnu Sarma	... Jabbalpur, Jabbalpur.
	Chandramohan Chakravarti	...	Sarada Prasad Vyakarantirtha	... Lakshya, Midnapur.
30	Nanigopal Ghatak	...	Chandramohan Kavyabinode	... Comilla, Tippera.
	Debakinandan Sarma	...	Bireswar Tarkatirtha	... Bijay Chatuspathi, Burdwan.
31	Banmali Sarma	...	Dasarath Shastri	... Soro, Etta, U. P.
	Gopi Krishna Mukhopadhyaya	...	Ganapati Shastri	... Brindaban, Muttra.
		...	Surendranath Kavya Smrititirtha	... 34, Mohendra Goswami Lane, Calcutta
32	Ekkari Charan Acharyya	...	Mrityunjay Vidyabhusan	... Basudebpur, Baligari, Hooghly.
	Raghunath Pati	...	Chandrasekhar Sankhya Vedanta-	
	Nilkantna Shastri	...	tirtha	... Bellugunta, Ganjam.
	Sudhindrakumar Pramanick	...	Taracharan Bhattacharyya	... Tekmani Sanskrit College, Benares.
33	Raghunath Panda	...	Atulkrishna Darsantirtha	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
	Siddhalinga Sastri	...	Surendranath Kavyatirtha	... Hirasagar, Tol Amarshi, Midnapore.
34	Maheswarbaksha Sing	...	Dhondiraj Shastri	... Veda-Vidyalya, Benares.
	Raghunath Raje	...	Punyadatta Kavyatirtha	... Bartal, Sitapur.
	Kailash Chandra Pahari	...	Bamangopal Kavyatirtha	... Halkar College, Indore.
35	Makhaban Singh	...	Baradakanta Kavyatirtha	... Mugheria, Midnapur.
	Sisirkumar Maitra	...	Gangabishnu Sarma	... Jabbalpur, Jabbalpur.
36	Umapada Bhattacharyya	...	Bipinbihari Smrititirtha	... Panchthupi, Murshidabad.
	Ranchandra	...	Nalinakshya Tarkatirtha	... Ikra, Burdwan.
	Dwijendrachandra Bhattacharyya	...	Ranabatar Sarma, M.A.	... Exhibition Road, Patna.
37	Sitaram Dwivedi	...	Ranchandra Kavya Smrititirtha	... 8, Jorabagan Street, Calcutta.
	Ranchandra Sarma	...	Debdhari Dwivedi	... 65, Alipur Road, 24-Parganas.
	Alekchandra Sarangi	...	Bamangopal Kavyatirtha	... Holkar College, Indore.
38	Jagdishchandra Sastri	...	Ramrakshya Tarkatirtha	... Aligunge, Midnapur.
	Jagdish Dwivedi	...	Private	... Dayananda High School, Delhi.
39	Upendranath Sarkar	...	Raghubir Vedantatirtha	... 2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
	Chandrakanta Mallick	...	Ashtosh Kavyatirtha	... Khalisakota, Barisal.
41	Gobindachandra Bhattacharyya	...	ditto	... Ditto.
	Parbaticharan Neogi	...	Lalitmohan Smrititirtha	... Naogaon, Rajshahi.
	Chintaharan Bhattacharyya	...	ditto	... Ditto.
42	Gangeshchandra Bandyopadhyaya	...	ditto	... Ditto.
	Amarchandra Chakravarti	...	Girishchandra Vedantatirtha	... Rani H. K. Sanskrit College, Rajshahi.
	Hiralal Halder	...	Chandramohan Kavyabinode	... Comilla, Tippera.
43	Gopaldatta Misra	...	Dasarathi Smrititirtha	... Darhatta, Hooghly.
	Durgaprosad Tripathi	...	Sidhinath Misra	... 65-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
44	Jwalaprosad Sarma	...	Biyayananda Tripathi	... Bankipur, Patna.
	Janakinath Pahari	...	Lakshmidatta Sastri	... Kota, Rajputana.
		...	Jaynarayan Kavyatirtha	... Samantakhanda, Khandraighar, Midnapur.
	Debendranath Tripathi	...	Baradakanta Kavyatirtha	... Mugheria, Midnapur.
46	Chandra Bhusan Chaturvedi	...	Chandrikadatta Misra	... 65-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
	Rambaran Pandeya	...	Raghubir Vedantatirtha	... 2, Mitra Lane, Calcutta.
	Ramakeswar Misra	...	ditto	... Ditto.
	Narayanankrishna Paturkar	...	Sankargopal Sahasrabudhi	... Nagpur, Nagpur.
	Nabakumar Gangapadhyaya	...	Atulkrishna Darsantirtha	... Nabadwip, Nadia.
47	Haladhar Misra	...	Chandrikadatta Misra	... 65-1, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
	Haridatta Sarma	...	Ramswarup Sukla	... Thakurdara, Muradabad.
	Brajabhusan Sarma	...	Damodarprosad Misra	... Sitamarhi, Muzaffarpur.